

LOUISVILLE Industrial and Commercial Gazette.

Devoted to Commerce, Manufactures, Mining, Oil, and Agriculture.

VOLUME I.

LOUISVILLE, KY., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1866.

NUMBER 12.

Industrial & Commercial Gazette

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J. H. TURNER & CO.,
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each subsequent insertion 50 cents.
Quarter Column—First insertion \$5, each subsequent
insertion, (less than one month) \$4. One month, \$15;
two months, \$30; three months, \$45; six months, \$80;
twelve months, \$150.
Half Column—Three months, \$80; six months, \$150;
twelve months, \$300.
Whole Column—Three months, \$150; six months, \$300;
twelve months, \$600.
Business and Professional Cards, not exceeding five
lines, inserted at \$20 per year, or \$2 per month for a less
time.

City Department.

Our New Advertisers.

GEO. W. MORRIS.—Removal and change of partnership.
THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auction and Commission Merchants, 203 Main street.
T. JOHNSON.—Levit's Improved Howe & Roper Sewing Machine.
WILSON, PETER & CO., Wholesale Druggists. Established in 1817.
C. W. LIVINGSTON & CO., (successors to Alexander, Ellis & Co.) Cash, Door and Blind Manufacturers.
PITKIN, WAIRD & CO., Clipper Washing Machine—"The best in the world."
BAIRD BROTHERS, successors to Otis & Co. The same old house (with a slight variation,) under a new name.
GURPINKEL & TRAGER, of the Kentucky Hoop Skirt Manufactory, established in 1850. "Encourage Home manufacture."

City Miscellaneous.

The agent of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad announces that freight can be shipped to Atlanta and all points South. The reports from the Western and Atlantic Railroads are of so favorable a character as now to encourage the hope that there will be no more blockades, and that shipments to the South will go steadily forward.
Later—We are not so sure of this.
HARMONY HALL.—One of the handsomest buildings on Jefferson street is Prof. Smith's block beginning on Third street and extending westward. The most conspicuous is the part known as Harmony Hall. The stores are occupied by Mr. Louis Tripp, successor of Tripp & Cragg, the old and well known firm formerly located on Fourth street. The external appearance (his new store rooms) is really imposing; each door and window is fitted up with only a single pane of the finest polished French plate glass. Go and take a look.
Messrs. Henry Chambers & Co. have removed their very extensive drug store to their elegant building on Main street, opposite the Louisville Hotel, and, with a large stock of fresh goods and greatly increased facilities, they are enabled to offer superior inducements to purchasers. No house in the West enjoys a higher reputation than this one, and we take pleasure in calling the attention of the readers of the Gazette to their advertisement in another column.
GEO. MORRIS has got fixed in his new business house, No. 113 Main street, between Third and Fourth, formerly occupied by Messrs. Chambers & Co. This locality is central, and one of the best on the street.
The Louisville and Nashville Railroad has completed arrangements for forwarding all kinds of freight through to Huntsville and Decatur, Ala. Freight for Atlanta and all points South will also be received until further notice.
We annex the following statistics from the report of our County Commissioner:

No. children in Louisville between 6 and 20 32,710
years of age reported in Jefferson county 1,920
No. children reported in Jefferson county 1,920
Amount received from State Treasury by city \$19,323 68
Amount received from same source by county 1,435 68

The highest number of children reported in attendance upon the city schools at any one time was 6,430; the lowest number, 5,890; and the average number, 6,290. The average cost per scholar for three months' tuition in the city schools during the past year, as estimated by our excellent Superintendent, Mr. Tingley, was \$5.34. We are gratified to be able to report the public schools of the city in a flourishing condition.

There was once in Louisville a public library, but it has disappeared; the place has not even a reading room. Yet there are in the city two medical schools, one law school, numerous public and private schools, half a dozen newspapers, and literary and professional men in very respectable numbers. There are here abundant elements for literary and scientific societies, enough talent to support able literary and scientific periodicals, and liberal patrons enough to build an edifice, buy a library, and sustain it. What influential men will move in the matter?

Our Agricultural Department this week embraces a full page of carefully prepared matter, mostly original, which we flatter ourselves will be found both entertaining and instructive.

Another oil strike was made on the 2nd inst., on West Fork of Crocus Creek, by the Franklin Company, on a small lease—of which we

Otis & Co.—Baird Brothers.

It will be seen by their advertisement that the old and very popular establishment of Otis & Co. will henceforth (and probably forever) be conducted under the name of Baird Brothers, who have in fact always had the control and management of the business. We congratulate our friend John Baird on the prospect he has before him of resuming his name, and being known by the appellation given him by his honored parents. Seeing that he was "the man of the house" at least half his customers have persisted in calling him Otis. Now, Otis is a very good name—but Baird is equally as good—and when a man knows his name is Baird he don't fancy being half the time called Otis. Whether this had anything to do with the late change of firm we know not, but it is now a part of our local commercial history that John Baird and his brother have purchased out the interest of Mr. Otis in one of the most popular and prosperous houses in the city, and hereafter will keep such an assortment of Millinery Goods, Fancy Goods, &c., as has never before been seen in this city, and they will be offered at prices that will defy competition.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—We notice with pleasure, the many improvements going on in our city, and feel especial pride in mentioning in our columns the newly erected block on Main, between Seventh and Eighth, known as Burge's block. Mr. Burge has not only done himself great credit in the erection of so stately and well finished a suit of business houses, but he has contributed largely to the convenience of the enterprise and business abilities of those who are about to occupy them.

The lower store is now being fitted up in splendid style by a new firm in this city under the name and style of W. A. Hughes & Co. We hear this firm spoken of as being first class business men.

The next store will be occupied by our friends Kalin & Wolf, whose business relations with our citizens heretofore requires no commendation from us.

The next, numbering No. 3, is to be filled by our friends Tapp, Kennedy & Walsh, who enjoy a large share of respect among our business community. No. 4 is now being occupied by Messrs. Gordon & Harbison as a wholesale Dry Goods establishment. This is also a new concern, although Mr. A. A. Gordon has been a lifetime merchant of this city. They are fitting up a beautiful establishment, and will rank No. 1 in their line of business.

WILSON, PETER & CO.—Mr. Wm H. Dillingham, having been admitted as a partner in the house of Wilson & Peter, the firm is henceforth Wilson, Peter & Co. This firm is composed of men who are druggists and chemists in the true sense of those words—men who understand their business thoroughly, and in its most minute detail. We have just paid a visit to their mammoth establishment, and are equally gratified and astonished at the evidences we saw of the magnitude of their business. We have no room for the details as given in the daily papers, but we can say with truth that there is not in the United States a drug house arranged to better advantage for economy of space and labor, and for the transaction of an enormous business with facility and rapidity than Wilson, Peter & Co's. The spirit of enterprise and liberality of the partners in incurring such heavy outlays in the accomplishment of results which all must admire, is worthy of all commendation, and while being a great benefit to the city, will also be sure to secure to themselves a liberal return.

At a short distance from this palatial drug house is the very extensive chemical works of Messrs. Wilson, Peter & Co. Here they have all the apparatus and facilities necessary to compete with any establishment of the kind in this country. They have erected a large upright engine and several mills of different kinds for grinding roots, barks and crystals, and preparing fine and pure powders. They also prepare all rare and staple chemicals, fluid and solid extracts, ethers, blue mass, calomel, chloroform, sirups, ointments, tinctures, &c. The advantage in buying these articles direct from the makers must be self-evident to all apothecaries and physicians, both on the score of greater prospect of getting pure goods and on the score of economy in price. In their laboratory and store Messrs. Wilson, Peter & Co. employ an immense force, and their

aged over a million dollars per annum. Strangers visiting Louisville can easily find them, by remembering that it is the only CORNER jobbing drug store in the city.

No branch of trade in our city has been developed so rapidly, and now occupying such a leading position, requiring the use of so vast amount of capital, as that of iron and the articles produced therefrom. Our large rolling mill, various foundries and machine shops and other similar establishments, are daily turning out from the raw material hundreds of tons of products, embracing every imaginable species of ware.

Recently another firm has entered the lists and is already very successfully competing for a share of the fast increasing trade of the city. This is the house of Nantz, Reamer & Owens, who occupy an extensive store-room on the north side of Main street, a few doors above Seventh. We have had the pleasure of examining the stock of these gentlemen, and were equally surprised at its magnitude and gratified at the success which is crowning their energy, industry and business tact.

L. & G. BRONNER.—Among the wholesale establishments in our city to which we would direct the attention of country buyers is that of Messrs. Bronner. They may be found at 171 Main street, between Eighth and Ninth, Louisville, and have houses also in Syracuse and New York, from the latter of which they receive daily additional novelties in the way of fashionable Millinery Goods. Call and see their stocks of Ribbons, Flowers, Laces, Trimmings, Fancy and White Goods, and so forth and so on. There is no house in the city more deserving public patronage, and no one which we take more pleasure in recommending.

THE THEATRES.—At the Louisville this week the distinguished author and excellent actor has been the card, and "Playing with Fire" has had a run of four to five nights.

At Wood's the queen of comedy, Miss Kate Reynolds has been playing to audiences that nightly increase in numbers and respectability. We have seen no artist at either theatre this winter that surpasses Miss R. in brilliancy and versatility of dramatic genius.

FINE SHEEP.—On our agricultural page we copy a portion of a Frankfort letter speaking of some splendid sheep the writer saw at the State House gate, from the celebrated flock of R. W. Scott. We are gratified to announce the safe arrival of these beautiful animals in our city, in good order and condition. We yesterday saw them at the house of Cropper, Patton & Co., ready for shipment to St. Louis. There are six ewes and one buck, all of which are A, No. 1 animals. They were purchased by L. W. H. Wright, of Missouri.

The Peters Petroleum Company are much encouraged; are down 722 feet, at which depth the strata changed to black sand stone—with good prospects of a strike. The Peters is situated in Pulaski county, on Cumberland River, near Waitsboro'.

Our thanks are due Hon. James Guthrie and other Senators and Congressmen for various speeches and documents, but most of them are merely political, and hence of very little use to us. Send us reports, statistics and speeches (if any are made) on agriculture, finance, manufactures and other subjects coming within our province, and we shall esteem it quite a favor.

The Louisville Industrial and Commercial Gazette comes to us this week enlarged and greatly improved in appearance. Judging from the crowded state of its advertising columns, it will be necessary to enlarge it again in a few weeks. It is one of the best papers of its class now published.—[Ind. (Mo.) Messenger.]

We are pleased to receive so many evidences of the high appreciation of the Gazette from the press of the country, whose editors are presumed to be fair judges of what newspapers ought to be. Irrespective of sect or party, our exchanges have bidden us welcome and God speed, and their liberal clippings from our editorials and correspondence show that our columns are useful as well as agreeable to them.

Several original articles postponed

Portrait of Stonewall Jackson.

We noticed in the window of Hegnan & Co. on Main street, the other day, a very fine picture of the Confederate General Stonewall Jackson, done in crayon. It was the full size of life, and was as fully accurate in resemblance to the original as the best of photographs. It was attracting much attention, and the name of the artist was frequently asked. On inquiry, we learned that it was executed by Mr. Robt. Newman, a native Southern artist, and until recently a citizen of Tennessee. He wields a skillful pencil, and as he has located here we presume that his fine talents will be called into extensive practice by our citizens.

We are pleased to be able to state that during the past ten days we have received larger accessions to our subscription list from the country than during any twenty days since the publication of our first number.

We are in receipt of a paper bearing the title of "The West and South," hailing from Cincinnati and professing extreme radical democracy. From the copy before us we judge that the editors are men of spirit and vim, if not of talent, and that they design to create a sensation, if they can. They are for reopening questions which we had supposed were settled for the present, and making some issues the policy of which is extremely problematical.

The number before us contains an uncalled-for attack upon Hon. James Guthrie, of this city, for the reason we presume that Mr. Guthrie looks to the interests of Louisville and Kentucky, instead of those of Cincinnati and Ohio.

Manufactures.

The Stitches of the Leading Sewing Machines, Illustrated and Compared.

NO. 2.

The Grover & Baker stitch is peculiar to this machine, and is patented and owned by the company, whose name it bears. It differs essentially from the "lock-stitch," being much stronger and more elastic. The lock-stitch is formed by crossing two threads, and drawing the crossing point into the center of the fabric. The strain of wear creates friction at the point of crossing, and breaks the thread when stretched. It is comparatively easy to draw the crossing point or the thread into the center of thick fabrics; but when thin goods are sewed, where the threads themselves are as thick as the fabric, it must be apparent that there can be no crossing point in the center, but that the under thread must be permitted to lie flat and straight on the fabric, if the right side is to present a fair stitch. "A stitch alike on both sides" is a fallacy with a lock-stitch machine on thin goods.

The Grover & Baker stitch is also formed of two threads, the under thread never more than half the size of the upper. This under thread is ingeniously interwoven with the upper, passing both through and around its loop, fastening it securely by tying it twice. A seam thus formed has all the strength and elasticity of the back stitch. Like that stitch, it gains its strength by compressing the particles of the fabric between the stitches, and dividing the strain between the several stitches of the seam, instead of contracting it upon a single point, as is in the case in a lock-stitch machine.

There has been much discussion as to the relative economy of the two stitches; but it is now generally conceded that for family sewing, where there are short seams, the Grover & Baker stitch is found to be the most economical. While it uses more thread in making a given length of seam, it wastes none, as is the case with the lock-stitch machine, where there is usually a waste of four inches of thread at the beginning and at the end of each seam, to which must be added the loss of time in fastening the ends of the seam, so as to prevent ripping.

Again: Experience has proved that a Grover & Baker seam formed of very fine cotton, say No. 80 for the upper spool, and No. 150 for the under one, is much stronger than a lock-stitch seam formed of Nos. 60 and 70 cotton. Can anything more be desired as illustrative of the superiority of this stitch? Actual experiment has shown that on a lock-stitch machine two hundred yards of thread will sew thirty-five yards of seam, with a waste of thirty-four yards of ends, making (say with 200,000 lock-stitch machines in use) a waste of 6,800,000 yds of thread every twenty-four hours (allowing one spool of thread to each machine per day, or a total of \$20,400,000 per annum. Showing that if there were one million of lock-stitch machines in use, the waste of thread would furnish a penny of the Industrial

and Commercial Gazette to every family in the land, and in a very short time pay the National Debt! while with a Grover & Baker machine, with the same number of yards of thread, there were fifty-seven yards sewed, with no waste at all. These are facts easily arrived at by all who can find lock-stitch and Grover & Baker machines in numerous families, where they may investigate for themselves.

See advertisement of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company in another column.

Facts for the People.

The committee of the American Institute, New York, appointed to examine sewing machines, have made a long, elaborate and able report, of much interest to the public. The machines were arranged according to the stitch made, and the purpose to which applied—a classification indicating the general order of merit and importance. The report is as follows:

Class 1st includes the Shuttle, or Lock Stitch Machines, for family use and for manufacturers, in the same range of purpose and material. The committee has assigned this class the highest rank, on account of the "elasticity, permanence, beauty and general desirableness of the stitching when done," and the wide range of its application. At the head of this class they place the Wheeler & Wilson Machines, and award it the highest premium. This has been the uniform award of this Machine throughout the country for several years, and we think no disinterested person will dispute its justice and propriety.

Class 3d includes the Double Chain Stitch Machines. The Grover & Baker Machine is placed at the head of this class. The committee objects to the stitch made by this machine, inasmuch as it consumes more thread than any other stitch, and leaves a ridge projecting from one side of the seam. This, in the committee's opinion, must usually impair the durability of the seam, and often the beauty of the garments or other articles so stitched, &c.

Judge Meigs, Secretary of the American Institute spoke as follows:

"There is emphatically but one Sewing Machine, and that is Wheeler & Wilson's. I am thoroughly satisfied of the fact, and have recently purchased one for my own family."

It would be folly to attempt any high eulogy upon this world-renowned Sewing Machine than the statement of the fact that wherever the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine has been exhibited for competition, either on this or the other side of the Atlantic, it has without a single exception, when properly exhibited, taken the highest premium.

Indeed no human testimony could be stronger than that which has been accorded to this machine for superiority over all others for family use and for general manufacturing purposes. Nevertheless, there are a number of accidental facts connected with this favorite machine that the people ought to know, a few of which we call the attention of our readers to-day in the following order:

1st, The yearly sales of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines are larger than those of all the other sewing machines combined. Over 200,000 are now in use throughout the United States and the civilized world. The rise and fall of numerous Sewing Machines heralded as "superior to all others," has convinced the public that it is better to buy a good article of established reputation than to risk their money in doubtful "experiments."

2d, The immense manufacture of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, at Bridgeport, Connecticut, is one of the wonders of the world. It occupies upwards of four acres of ground, employs more than a thousand of the best workmen in the United States, and with the most improved machinery the Company find it impossible to supply the great demand for their machines in this country and Europe.

3d, The Wheeler & Wilson Machine is an instrument of infinite versatility in its operations. It will braid, cord, bind, tuck, gather, fell and hem &c. &c. without boasting, or any preparation of the work.

4th, The Lock-Stitch made by the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine is more durable and more beautiful than any other stitch and has these advantages, that it presents the same appearance on both sides of the fabric, and will not unravel. It is also more economical, requiring one third less cotton than other stitches.

Again: this beautiful stitch, being the same on both sides, it is not necessary to use the extremely fine sewing cotton required by those machines which make a stitch with a ridge on the under side that can only be concealed by a thread too delicate and fine to bear ordinary wear.

5th, The bobbin which holds the under thread in the Wheeler & Wilson Machine is so constructed that when empty no care and very little time is required to fill it. The bobbins on the shuttle machine, on the contrary, require considerable care in order to wind the cotton on them evenly, and if the wind-

ing is done by an inexperienced hand, the result is, the thread will not unwind freely, and will break.

6th, The simplicity of the Wheeler & Wilson Machine renders its movements so easy that a child can work it, the weight of the feet alone being sufficient to move it. It will work with all kinds of sewing silk, cotton, or linen thread, and will sew all kinds of materials, from the thinnest gauze to the heaviest cloth. It is used by thousands of tailors, dress-makers and seamstresses.

7th, For rapidity of motion the Wheeler & Wilson Machine exceeds all others, as has been demonstrated a thousand times by competition.

8th, It is so noiseless in its operation that conversation may be carried on in the ordinary pitch of voice in a work-room where a score of machines are in motion.

9th, Another very great advantage that the Wheeler & Wilson Machine possesses over others is found in the fact that the work on it is carried on in the natural way from left to right, which enables the operator to adjust the work more readily, and without any change from the upright posture, while machines which carry the work from the operator require an inclination of the body (detrimental to health) in order to adjust the material as it passes under the needle.

10th, As an ornamental piece of housewifery, the Wheeler & Wilson Machine is worthy a place in the most elegantly furnished parlor—a renders it peculiarly desirable. Some of the cases are of rose nut or mahogany, furnished with drawers for the reception of sewing silks, &c., and which are closed there are few art treasures more exquisitely beautiful. For these, and sundry other no household in the land without a Wheeler & Wilson Machine.

They are within reach of being made to suit all tastes and tastes; and the plainest in work as well as one which cost

Cut out the above facts, on memorandum, and post them for future reference, and send a Sewing Machine, take it to go to the office of Wm. S. in this city, No. 1 Mason

News Items.

The Colorado Legislature the constitutional one dissenting vote. The newspaper, with advertisement for sale, most of the rest of the copal clean, bama, have the true month, should be 581,537 19.

Wade H. of freedom Louisiana in the latter

There are Sharkey of pointed to fill of the Supreme death of Jud

A Washington leader of fashion ably be Mrs. Sen lady in Washington gives a ball, builds a for the occasion, and next day.

AVERAGE SHRINKAGE.
D. Telkamp, who is one of the largest wool country, or indeed of the article written for the Rader, advocating the plan wool unwashed, gives the average shrinkage of washed grown in the several leading States:—

Virginia, on an average, about
Pennsylvania " "
Ohio " "
Wisconsin " "
Illinois medium and fine about
New York " "
Vermont " "
Michigan " "
Georgia, unwashed, medium

HENDERSON & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.—The Board of Trade of Evansville, recently organized, and which comprises the bulk of the capital and business of that city, are agitating the feasibility of finishing the Railroad from Henderson through Madisonville and Tompkinsville and connecting with the Louisville and Nashville R. R. near Tipton Station. Mr. Daniel Head, a merchant of Evansville, a Kentuckian of capital and business experience, has introduced a resolution before the Board, looking to an early completion of this important thoroughfare.

It is evident that the finishing of this road will redound to the commercial and agricultural prosperity of the entire route which it will traverse. Nearly all the grading from Henderson to Hopkinsville is finished—five miles away from the former city the track is now laid and ready for the iron horse, and it requires but a slight effort on the part of few energetic capitalists to put the finishing stroke on this important enterprise. The country through which the road passes abounds with mineral sources and agricultural products which will be developed to the full the completion of the road.

Agricultural Department.

Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

Resolved, That the Board approve of the establishment of the year book, entitled the "INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE," and recommend it to the patronage of the agriculturists and mechanics of the State.

(Signed) J. J. BRADFORD, President.
JAS. G. MILLER, Secretary.

Persons having written to us occasionally for specimen copies of the "Rural Kentuckian," we will state that the publication of that paper was abandoned and its subscription consolidated with that of the Industrial and Commercial Gazette, which is the only paper in Kentucky devoted mainly to agriculture and agricultural pursuits.

Reminiscences of Kentucky Agricultural Societies.

Of the first attempt at a State Agricultural Society in Kentucky (which to some extent was successful) we have but little information. We understand there was an organization—several meetings of directors, etc., and probably a fair or two held—and then it was neglected or abandoned. But of the second State Society we have an enduring record, as given in the annals of the present association, from which we gather facts that may be of some interest to our readers.

On the 3rd of February, 1838, (just twenty-eight years ago last Saturday,) delegates from thirty-four counties met in Frankfort, and organized the Second State Agricultural Society of Kentucky. Of its numerous and highly intelligent members we remember some who are now living, viz: Hon. John L. Helm, now in the Kentucky Senate from Harlan; and Meade; Hon. C. A. Wickliffe, of Owen; and Hon. C. S. Todd, at present residing in Davies county, and who were the most valued correspondents of the paper.

A resolution was adopted, which provided for the collection and dissemination of agricultural and statistical information over the whole State; for the awarding of diplomas, medals, &c., to the authors of essays on agricultural subjects; and the inventors and discoverers of valuable seeds, &c.

It was also contemplated to hold a State Fair—this department was relinquished to the several counties which were then in session. Officers were elected, most of whom were to exercise the functions of the Society during the next year. Hon. C. S. Todd, we believe, was prominent as a politician and agriculturist; and Hon. B. Stevenson, (a politician and agriculturist,) was prominent as a politician and agriculturist.

The first meeting of the Society was held in Frankfort, on the 14th of April, 1838. It was an able and interesting session, the first act of the Society being the passage of a resolution authorizing the distribution of the Agricultural Statistics of the State, by the Patent Office.

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The Homestead Bill.

We regret that the Homestead Bill of the able and ever active Senator from Barren, (Mr. Gorin) has met with new opposition. We had hoped to chronicle its passage before this time. When it came up in the House last week, after having passed the Senate, Mr. McHenry opposed the bill, we learn, on the ground "that it was unequal in its effect, as it only exempted ten acres of land, which, in many parts of the State, would be a merely nominal sum, while in others it would perhaps, exceed one thousand dollars, and also because it excluded negroes from the effect of its provisions. The bill was intended to break down the credit system, and he wished it to apply to all, and accordingly moved to recommit it, so that these amendments might be made." This took us somewhat by surprise, as the bill had been carefully drawn up in the Senate, and after some discussion it was committed, and will go through the hands of an able committee, where it will be perfected, and we hope be passed without further opposition.

We were present in the Senate when Mr. Gorin spoke on the merits of the bill, and had we been opposed to a Homestead law, (which we are not, and never were), his arguments were so forcible and so pertinent to the peculiarity of the times and things now upon us, that we must have become a convert to his reasoning.

One argument of Mr. Gorin was drawn from the fact that a Homestead law would offer inducements to immigration, which should be encouraged; 1st, because of our want of laborers; 2nd, because of the undeveloped resources of the State.

Mr. Gorin assumed as a fact that this bill offers inducements to immigration to this State. Liberal and enlightened legislation gives tone and character to a commonwealth. An intelligent thinking man, desiring to emigrate to Kentucky, would find great inducement in the fact that her legislation had kept up with the civilization of the age. Among the many causes that have contributed to the settlement of the great Northwest none are more prominent than their Homestead laws.

Within the last three months more than thirty-eight thousand emigrants, said Mr. Gorin, have arrived in the United States, from the countries of Europe. Many more of them, it is true, than usual, have made their way to Kentucky, but the number of them that have taken up their abode here is very small in comparison with those who have located North of the Ohio river. We are warned that something must be done to encourage immigration to the State. The changed relations of a large portion of our population—the thorough disorganization of our labor system—the demoralization and unreliable character of the negro, point with marring certainty to the fact that white labor is our only certain and safe reliance in the future. We must be supplied by immigration. Again, the natural resources of the State are not developed. The necessity for immediately bringing out the rich wealth that lies hidden in the soil and dormant in our rivers and smaller streams is felt and recognized by all men informed upon the subject, whose opinions are of value. The water-power of Kentucky is not inferior to that of any State in the Union. She is rich in timber, iron-ore, coal and petroleum. But this wealth is in a great measure locked up in the bowels of the earth, and can only be developed by the aid of foreign capital and foreign labor. Why should not Kentucky, with all of these superior natural advantages, become a great manufacturing State? Why should not Louisville, the metropolis and pride of the State, become the Lowell of the South? We have the elements of material wealth and prosperity in rich abundance. Our magnificent forests, fertile lands, superior water-power, coal, iron-ore, and petroleum, pre-ent as attractive prospects to-day to the man of energy and capital, or the laborer seeking remunerative wages, as the great State of California with her gold mines did years ago. We should, by wise and liberal legislation, do all in our power to make this proud old Commonwealth what her founders designed her to be—great in population, great in wealth, and great in moral and intellectual power.

Mr. Gorin quoted the saying of a great law writer to the effect that, "To increase the number of the citizens, as far as it is possible or convenient, is then one of the first objects that claims the attentive care of the State or its conductors, and this will be successfully effected by complying with the obligations to procure for the country a plenty of the necessities of life, by enabling the people to support their families with the fruits of their labor." This bill, he said, if passed, will protect the unfortunate, and aid in the independence and moral and mental elevation of the masses.

The last proposition is one of peculiar interest. The patriot and the philanthropist alike find in it food for thought. Civil society is based upon an implied

contract; by that contract the State is bound to give the citizen the amplest protection to person and property, and in return for so great a benefit, the citizen owes unqualified obedience to lawful authority. But the duty of the State does not stop here. Upon this point the learned Vattel remarks: "Whatever may enable mankind to enjoy a true and solid felicity, is an object that deserves the most serious attention of the Government. Happiness is the point where centre all those duties which nations and individuals owe to themselves; and this is the great end of the law of nature. The desire of happiness is the powerful spring that puts man in motion; felicity is the end they all have in view, and it ought to be the grand object of the public will, or of those who form this public will, or of those who represent it—the rulers of the nation—to labor for the happiness of the people, to watch continually over it, and to promote it to the utmost of their power."

It is the duty of the State, continued Mr. G., to so shape its legislation as to lessen, if possible, the burthens of poverty and misfortune and to furnish all the necessary aids to the real independence and enlightenment of the people. In no more sure or certain way can these desirable objects be attained than by securing to the unfortunate and afflicted a refuge and a shelter from the storms of life by giving the poor man a part of the earth—by allowing him to own a part of the soil—thus making him feel that he is interested as a freeholder in the honor and prosperity of the State. I would follow him into the garret, the work-shop and the country, and by all the means in our power aid and protect him; throw around his dwelling the protection of the law, secure to him a home while living and a place for his ashes to rest when dead, and you make him a better patriot, a better member of society and a better man in all the private and social relations of life. Happiness will dwell in the heart of his wife, industry and thrift will supply him with the necessities and comforts of life, and his children trained to love home, and imbued with the spirit of independence and the elements of knowledge, will make honest and valuable citizens.

In this connection we presume it will not be out of place for us to say what we would have said weeks ago had we not feared that our remarks might have been taken as a bid for a vote, or at least to ingratiate ourselves with a voter—viz: that the county of Barren has the honor of being represented by one of the ablest, most clear-headed and clear-sighted men in the Senate; one who looks to the past only to draw lessons for the present and future; and who is wedded to theories only so far as practice proves their value. Firm in his political convictions, he follows party only on broad principles and for the general good, but never condescends to appeal to or obey party in personal issues or on petty sectional or neighborhood questions. He is conservative in all things that have proved to be worth conserving, and progressive where progress is likely to be safe.

White Labor in the South.

Whatever may be the ultimate solution of negro labor, the planter of the South knows from sad experience that he cannot rely upon it in the present condition of that class of persons. The semi-tropical crop requires certain and continuous labor, without which the planter cannot hope to gather the harvest of his capital and toil. With a standing army in their midst, and what is still worse, that expensive piece of Government furniture, the Freedman's Bureau, to exercise its influence over the blacks, the Southern people, with rare exceptions, have no control over their labor. Many of them are, therefore, substituting white labor, and with beneficial results. It has been thought that white labor could not be obtained for the Southern agriculturist, but this opinion has proved erroneous. Capital will command labor, and any amount of it. An enterprising firm of New York, Fitzhugh, Wilmer & Co., have recently sent several hundred of white laborers to Southern planters and manufacturers. They say that any number can be furnished through arrangements with European correspondents. Most of these men go to Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia.

Arrangements are in progress by leading agriculturists and capitalists of the blue grass region to import European laborers to Kentucky, and we have no doubt the white laboring population of our State will be increased fifty per cent. during the next year.

Louisville is the twelfth city in the Union in population and manufactures. In manufactures there are 5,869 males and 900 females employed. The amount of capital engaged is \$4,967,588, and the yearly value of the products \$12,933,002.

It is a time ad that thirty times of wh o paper re us d daily in the manufacture of paper and rs.

Dangerous—to visit Niagara, unless you want a cataract in your eye.

Fish Culture.

Our present Legislature has granted charters to two or three companies for the purpose of introducing the artificial propagation of fish and for the introduction of valuable species which it is thought may be acclimated in our waters. One company, we understand, is now being organized in Hardin county, under the supervision of such enterprising and intelligent gentlemen as Dr. B. R. Young, Chas. E. Nourse, E. G. and others.

It has been said that some things may be done as well as others. Over a year ago Seth Green, of Rochester, N. Y., so decided, and concluded that trout breeding and growing could be made to pay as well as the breeding of cattle, sheep or hogs. He cast about for a location for his operations, and concluded that the waters of the Caledonia Spring Creek would be the most favorable for the enterprise. Negotiating with John McKenzie, who owned over half a mile of said stream, by paying him two thousand dollars, he obtained the stream and two rods of land on each side of the same from high water mark. He then commenced arranging reservoirs or ponds for the trout. On the 15th of September, 1864, he had two ready, and began taking trout from the stream with the fly. By the fifteenth of November he had about fifteen hundred breeding trout in one reservoir, and over two thousand in the other too small for breeding purposes. The trout soon began to occupy the spawning bed, and in about ninety days (as we learn from the American Farmer) he has obtained from them one hundred and sixty-two thousand eggs which were deposited in gravel beds for hatching, which process commenced after remaining there about ninety days. He was successful in the hatching operation. He was under the necessity of turning about 50,000 into the main stream for want of room in the reservoirs, which were well filled with the little finny tribe. Since arranging for the young stock he has added to his breeding stock about twenty-five hundred more, and over three thousand to the stock that are too young for breeding, and he is adding to the stock almost daily from the stream with his rod and fly. His next crop of eggs, which will be almost countless, he does not expect to be able to arrange ponds for the whole, but will turn the little fishes into the main stream. His object for the present is to increase the breeding stock and not offer any for sale till his stock comes up to the full extent of ground he has provided. Ponds may be overstocked with fish, as well as fields with cattle.

Liver appears to be best adapted to trout feeding of anything artificially furnished. After being out fine some of his fish are supplied from the running stream—others are fed. Those fed increase in size more rapidly than those that look up their own food. By the course which Mr. Green is pursuing, it is believed that in a few years the noted Caledonia Spring Creek will be as well supplied with trout as in any former time. The enterprise of Mr. Green is so favorably viewed that he has sold his one-half interest in the purchase for six thousand dollars. A visit to the grounds, and seeing those trout by thousands while they are being fed, must be interesting to all who have ever attempted to throw the fly.

We trust our Kentucky adventures in this new field of enterprise will be as successful as Mr. Green has been, and that whether successful or not they will "report progress" through the columns of the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.

Agricultural College.

It will be remembered that at the last session of the General Assembly, a bill was passed, consolidating Transylvania and Kentucky Universities and making the Agricultural College, to be endowed by the proceeds of the land scrip donated by the act of Congress for the purpose, constitute one of the colleges of the University upon certain conditions, in the act prescribed. The University has performed the requirements of the act; and inasmuch as no sale of the scrip has been made, and therefore no funds to meet the expenses of that college can arise from that source, the Committee on Ways and Means reported a bill appropriating, by way of a loan to the college, the sum of \$20,000, and in view of the fact that the scrip can not now be sold at a remunerative price, providing for its location instead of sale. The bill struck us as a judicious one. The distinguished chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means (Mr. Varnon) deserves special credit for the assiduity with which he has advocated the establishment of this college, both at the last session and the present. He presented the claims of the present bill with great force and clearness. We cannot doubt its passage. Pass the bill, and each legislative district in the State can at once place in the college, and keep constantly there, free of charge, three students.

Don't open your purse too hastily, or too wide—nor your mouth either.

Swine—Berkshires.

The agricultural papers are again discussing the question, "which is the best breed of swine," and the more they discuss the question the less they seem likely to agree. I have my preference, based on long experience and many experiments, and I suppose I have as much right to express my preference and my reasons therefor as others, which are as follows:

1st, they are less liable to disease; 2nd, they are more prolific and better nurses; 3rd, they will fatten young and make hogs that will bring a better profit to the farmer, as they fatten on a less amount of feed than any other hog; 4th, they combine all the good qualities that the farmer wants in a hog, maturing quickly, fattening easily, and for shipping they are less liable to break down, owing to the fact they are more active and stouter than any other. The Berkshire hog is a lengthy hog, giving good middling, large shoulders and hams, fine head and jole, which makes a hog weigh heavy. You can make them weigh from 250 to 300 lbs., at from 8 to 10 months old, which saves wintering. Pigs coming the middle of March, or first of April, may be butchered the first of January.

The younger you can get your hogs to market, the less liable you are to lose them by disease. Most breeds of hogs that you undertake to feed to bring them to market young, you spoil, as they will not bear driving nor shipping; the bone does not develop fast enough, and the hog breaks down.

LEBANON.

Mr. Scott's Fine Sheep.

The Courier's Frankfort correspondent in his Tuesday's letter says:

I observed at the State house gate this morning a number of boxes, or rather, crates, containing a lot of fine sheep, ready for shipment, and on enquiry I found they were from the celebrated flock of R. W. Scott, Esq., of Franklin county. These sheep are known extensively throughout the country as the "Improved Kentucky," and the breed is the result of twenty years careful cross-breeding by Mr. Scott. They derive their blood from imported Cotswold, Southdown, Bakewell and Merino bucks. Mr. Scott believes his breed embraces the best points and qualities of each of those celebrated kinds, and that the result is a sheep of enormous size, heavy fleece, and good mutton. These particular ones which I saw, were for shipment to Missouri, and on a label attached to each rack were some verses, which I transcribe for the benefit of your readers, and to say we have a rural poet, 'tho' unknown to fame; and, whoever he is, he has a kind feeling for dumb animals, which we commend:

Water as well, and give us feed?
We're of improved Kentucky breed;
One hundred dollars we're worth to-day,
So on the road don't let us stay;
And then your kind words I'll forget
By the noted breeder, R. W. Scott.

Cashmere Goats.

Extracts from the Report of a Special Committee, appointed by the American Institute, at their Exhibition in 1855.

The undersigned, a special committee to whom has been referred for examination the fleeces of the Cashmere or Shawl Goat, at the Fair of the American Institute, respectfully report, that—They have examined with much interest the fleeces submitted to them, and as well as their own observations as from the results of a microscopic examination, made and certified to by several gentlemen of scientific eminence well known to them, are convinced that the fibre of these fleeces is identical in character, and fully equal in value, to that from which the highly prized Cashmere shawls are made. The enterprise exhibited by the introduction and propagation of these animals into this country cannot be too highly prized. If the introduction of Merino Sheep was a rich boon to our country, which never contemplated anything beyond the improvement of wool from the value of 25 to 50 or 75 cents per pound, and that too at a comparative loss of the carcass, as to its flesh value, there can be no doubt that a much greater benefit must result from the introduction of this really new and valuable stock amongst us, surpassing in value any fleeced animal of this country or Europe.

First: The animals are long lived, such being the case with the whole goat race.

Second: They are prolific.

Third: They are hardy. Experience with the imported stock and their issue having shown that they thrive well in our climate, from Georgia to New England, and that they require and prefer coarser and cheap food, as the inferior grasses, briars, &c., such as is refused by other grazing animals.

Fourth: They produce fleeces of from four to eight pounds per annum, valued at from six to eight dollars per pound in France and in Paisley, Scotland, for the manufacture of those high priced shawls.

The permanent retention of color is a valuable feature in the goods made from the hair of these animals.

Another fact of great value practically to our agricultural interest, is the facility with which the Cashmere Goat breeds with the common goat. Indeed your committee could but admire the fineness of the fleece from a 3 blood, a cross from a Cashmere buck and a female goat of 4 blood. From these and other considerations, of the correctness of which your committee have entire confidence, it will be obvious that every encouragement should be shown this new enterprise.

Signed, R. P. JOHNSON,
CHAS. S. H. GOODRICH,
JAMES J. MAPES.

Much embarrassment is felt at the South by the loss of title deeds during the war. The government is trying to provide for the emergency.

Mining and Oil.

Mineral Resources of Kentucky.

(CONTINUED.)

Coal is used to produce heat and the amount of heat it is capable of producing expresses its comparative or relative value. That different kinds of fuel do not produce like amounts of heat is shown by every day experience. It therefore becomes interesting and important to learn the methods which science has adopted for ascertaining the maximum effect of the varieties of fuels. For ascertaining this, the knowledge of two things is indispensable; namely, the quality of heat which a certain amount of fuel is capable of producing, and the time which is required for effecting that object. The value of fuel depends upon its heating power and its price at the time of consumption; it varies, therefore, in different localities and can only be relatively fixed.

The determinations of the first point, (the quantity of heat), is impossible, since heat cannot be weighed or measured; the quantity, therefore, which a body produces during combustion, cannot itself be ascertained; but for practical purposes a knowledge of the absolute quantity is not required; it is sufficient to know how much the quantity of heat produced by one kind of fuel exceeds or falls short of that produced by another, the actual quantities produced by each being left undetermined. In short, a knowledge of the relative quantities of heat is all that is required, and for obtaining this, science offers several means. All researches of this kind, and undertaken with this object, must only be considered as relative. The more primitive, purely physical experiments, undertaken by the most distinguished men of science, were all conducted upon the same principle, that of causing the whole quantity of heat which a burning substance or fuel emits, to act upon a third body, in order to compare the action the different kinds respectively have upon it. The apparatus by which this is effected, is the well known calorimeter. Lavoisier and Laplace caused the heat in this instrument to act upon ice and measured the heat by the quantity of ice that was melted.

At a later period, Count Rumford, to whom we are indebted for many experiments upon fuel, used water instead of ice, and measured the quantity of heat by the increase of temperature in a given quantity of water.

His experiments showed that one pound of the following varieties of wood in shavings and well dried, when burned, heated water from 32° Fahr. to 212° Fahr., in the following amounts:

Kinds of Wood.	No. of pounds of water heated from 32° to 212°.
White pine.....	20.
Beech.....	20.
Oak.....	20.
Maple.....	20.
Ash.....	20.
Sycamore.....	20.
Mountain ash.....	20.
Birch.....	20.
Pine (red).....	20.
Poplar.....	20.
Hickory.....	20.

He found that when the wood was reduced to thin shavings a greater quantity of water was heated than when the wood was burned in sticks or thick shavings.

Welter has observed that those qualities of a combustible body which requires an equal amount of oxygen for combustion, evolve also equal quantities of heat, although later researches show this conclusion not to be strictly true, it is supported by many facts. In all cases of combustion, the action is reciprocal; the oxygen is burned in the fuel as truly as the fuel by the oxygen.

To burn one part of carbon requires 2.66 parts of oxygen and to burn one part of hydrogen, requires 8 parts of oxygen. It has been proved experimentally (by Rumford), that 78 parts of water are raised from 32° to 212° by burning one part of carbon (charcoal), while one part of hydrogen so burned will raise 236.4 parts of water through the same degrees. It therefore follows, that one part of oxygen, burning carbon will heat 29.25 parts of water from 32° to 212°, since 78 divided by 2.66 gives 29.25, and also, that the same quantity of oxygen, in burning hydrogen will heat 23.56 parts of water through the same degrees, since 236.4 divided by 8 gives 29.55.

Berthier has founded a practical process upon the observation of Welter to determine by one operation the quantity of oxygen requisite for combustion, and thus the heating power of the combustible. It consists in heating to redness a weighed quantity of the combustible with a large excess of pure litharge, (oxide of lead), until the combustible is all consumed by the oxygen of the oxide of lead as it would be by the oxygen of the air. Every proportion of oxygen that is used, leaves a proportion of reduced (metallic) lead. We have, therefore, only to weigh the lead in order to discover the amount of oxygen consumed and the heating power, always supposing, that the object in view is merely a comparison of the relative powers of the different kinds of fuel. Practical experiments on a large scale, as well as elementary analysis, have

error, and are always (about 1-9) short of the truth.

In England, engineers estimate ten pounds of bituminous coal for every cubic foot of water to be evaporated. In carefully constructed boilers, however, this effect is produced by seven or eight pounds of coal. In the Cornish boilers, where a very large evaporating surface is allowed, five pounds of coal only, and sometimes less are used for one cubic foot of water. In the United States, anthracite coal averages ten pounds of water evaporated for every pound of coal burned. This would give 6.25 pounds of coal for each cubic foot of water evaporated.

According to Dr. Pyfe, a well-regulated current of vapor of water conducted over the burning coal, raised the evaporative effect 37 per cent. above what would be obtained from the mass itself. This increase is due to the decomposition of the steam by the hot fuel, and the consequent effect of the pure oxygen on the carbon. Well seasoned wood, (beech or oak), still containing about 20 per cent of water, and well dried peat have about equal evaporating power, and are only about two-fifths as effective as an equal weight of ordinary bituminous coal.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Kentucky—Her Minerals.

[Prepared especially for this paper.]

BY PROF. C. W. WRIGHT.

PETROLEUM.

Indications of Oil.—There are certain facts by which a geologist and chemist can determine the presence of Petroleum, and the geological formations in which it is found, but, as before stated, no one can promise as to the quantity which will be obtained, until practical tests are applied, although comparative statements can be made, which in many cases are verified by subsequent investigations. A single boring is not sufficient to demonstrate the presence or absence of Petroleum in all cases. The experience of the operators in Pennsylvania is sufficient to establish this fact. In all cases a knowledge of the sciences of chemistry and geology is essential in order to determine the presence or absence of oil-territory. A knowledge of chemistry is essential in order to distinguish the various kinds of bituminous matter from each other; to determine the nature of iridescent films on the surface of water; to determine the various gases from each other, which issue from the earth; and in many instances to make a distinction between what is termed oil-rock and that which has no relation to Petroleum whatever. It is true that in a few instances the local evidences of the presence of oil are so strongly marked that the most indifferent observer could not fail to recognize its presence. A formation is recognized by the fossils peculiar to it, and by its lithological peculiarities, and, as a matter of course, a knowledge of geology is essential to determine the character of fossils, and to make a distinction between the rocks of different formations.

The first duty of a geologist, when called upon to make a survey of land supposed to be oil-territory, is to determine, if possible, the formation to which it belongs. As before stated, the two formations to which Petroleum in quantity is restricted are the Devonian and sub-carboniferous. A slight deposit of the carboniferous formation, when resting upon the Devonian or sub-carboniferous, might not be an objection, provided the surface indications were favorable. A geologist would hardly be justified in recommending practical operations in any formation below the Devonian, even where the surface indications are most strikingly displayed. Petroleum has frequently been obtained in localities in which there was no display of that substance on the surface of the earth. In such cases the operator relies entirely upon the geological formation as an indication.

When the geological formation has been determined, and found to belong to the Oil measures, the following indications are sought for, viz: 1. Petroleum in substance, which is almost invariably found floating on the surface of water. 2. Oil gas. 3. Rock containing Oil. 4. Oil shale. 5. Asphaltum. 6. Sulphur springs. 7. Salt-water. As regards the Petroleum itself, it is found of all degrees of consistency and color, and in some instances possesses an odor as offensive as animal matter in a state of decomposition, and in others again it is almost destitute of smell. In certain cases it is so intimately associated with water that it is necessary to displace it from that liquid by chemical means. Oil-gas is an important indication of Oil. In fact it is a certain indication of the presence of that substance in the vicinity, and has the same origin and is found at the same time. The relation, physically, between Petroleum and Oil-gas is the same as that between carbonic acid gas and water. The remarkable permeating qualities of Petroleum will account for its presence in rock. Oil-shale differs from that which contains particles of coal, by the fact that it

ture. Asphaltum, or mineral-pitch, is nothing more than petroleum which has lost its volatile constituents by atmospheric evaporation. The presence of sulphur-water is an important indication of Oil, when found in the Devonian or sub-carboniferous formation, and when the flow of water is nearly uniform and the temperature is but slightly influenced by seasons. The sulphuretted hydrogen, the characteristic ingredient, is undoubtedly found as the result of the decomposition of sulphates by the hydrogen and carbon of Petroleum, and the subsequent decomposition of the sulphides thus formed by carbonic acid and water. The presence of salt-water is a mere coincidence, and is frequently absent. Many operators, however, attach much importance to the presence of salt-water. Some of the most productive salt-wells in the world are much below the Oil-measures, as those of Syracuse, N. Y., and again salt-wells have been sunk in the coal-measures and even higher.

There is but little dip of strata in Oil regions as a general thing. The stratification is in the main horizontal. Nearly all the talk about uplifts, dips, etc., is the result of ignorance, and is caused by ignorant persons confounding the slope of a hill with the dip of strata. Any considerable disruption, or upheaval, would result in the displacement of Oil from its reservoirs, and consequent loss.

Oil Wells Bored and Being Bored in Barren County, Ky.

- 1 well on Sikes farm, on Boyd's creek, (Glasgow Petroleum Company), with good show lubricating oil.
- 1 well on Hammer farm on Boyd's creek, (Davis, Glebner & Co.), struck oil. Splendid show. Ordered tubing and tank.
- 3 wells on James Spencer farm, on Boyd's creek, (Cincinnati and Kentucky Oil Company), good show for oil in one well.
- 1 well on Moran farm, on Boyd's creek, (Mountain City Oil and Mining Company), short depth—just commenced.
- 1 well on Barlow farm, on Boyd's creek, (Arnold & Co.), just commencing.
- 1 well on Fisher farm, on Boyd's creek, (Hoover and Mining Company), just commencing.
- 1 well on Dodd farm, on Boyd's creek, (Arnold & Co.), just commencing opposite flowing well.
- 1 well on James Scrivener farm, on Boyd's creek, (Johnson & Co.), good show of oil.
- 1 well on Talle & Porter farm, on Boyd's creek, (Tull, Martin & Co.), struck lubricating oil at 85 feet—ordered tank.
- 1 well on Steven Kinslow farm, on Boyd's creek, (Boyd's Creek Petroleum Company), flowing commenced 7th June, 1865, 25 barrels per day, 146 feet.
- 1 well on Steven Kinslow farm, on Boyd's creek, (Boyd's Creek Petroleum Company), just commenced boring.
- 1 well on Steven Kinslow farm on Boyd's creek, (Indianapolis and Louisville Company), pumping 20 barrels per day.
- 1 well on Massey Kinslow farm, on Boyd's creek, (Indianapolis and Louisville Company), good indications for the depth.
- 1 well on Isaac Scrivener farm, on Boyd's creek, (Barren River Petroleum Company), pumping 10 barrels per day.
- 1 well on Underwood farm, on Boyd's creek, (Falls City Oil Company), splendid show of oil.
- 1 well on Underwood farm, on Boyd's creek, (Falls City Oil Company), commencing.
- 1 well on Trigg's farm, on Boyd's creek, (Germania Oil Company), pumping 10 barrels per day.
- 1 well on Trigg's farm, on Boyd's creek, (Germania Oil Company), suspended about 330 feet.
- 1 well on Wilkinson farm, on Boyd's creek, (Boyd's Creek Oil Company), have pumped 30 barrels per day. Quit work at it—suspended for winter.
- 1 well on Sanders farm, on Skegg's creek, (Boyd's Creek Oil Company), suspended at about 590 feet with good oil showing.
- 1 well on Ellis farm, on Skegg's creek, (Germania Oil Company), doing nothing at it, have pumped some oil.
- 1 well on Matthews farm, on Skegg's creek, (Germania Oil Company), not working—had a good show.
- 1 well on Winn farm, on Skegg's creek, (Dickson, Page & Co.), just commenced work.
- 1 well on Ellis farm, Skegg's creek, (Graham & Thomas), just commenced work.
- 1 well on Mober's farm, on Skegg's creek, (Dickson, Page & Co.), just commenced work.
- 1 well on Starb's farm, on Barren river, (Dickson, Page & Co.), just commenced work.
- 1 well on Irvin farm, on Barren river, (Barren River Petroleum Company), abandoned.
- 1 well on Lewis farm, on Barren river, (Lewis & Co.), just commencing.
- 1 well on Mrs. Lewis farm, on Coon creek, (Mountain City Oil Company), good show of oil.
- 1 well on Pedin farm, Falling Timber creek, (Johnson & Co.), just commenced.
- 1 well on Hill farm, Beaver creek, (Gibson, Newman & Co.), struck oil, good show at 80 feet.
- 1 well on Allen farm, on Beaver creek, (Gibson, Newman & Co.), just commenced.
- 1 well on Ritter farm, on Beaver creek, (Cave City and Home Oil Company), splendid show of oil.
- 1 well on McMillen farm, on Beaver creek, (Johnson & Co.), splendid show of oil.
- 1 well on Mayfield farm, on Beaver creek, (Beaver Creek Oil Company), with a little show of oil.
- 1 well on Arnett farm, on Barren Fork Beaver creek, (Parrish & Settle), struck oil and are tubing &c.
- 1 well on Hatcher farm, on Blue Spring creek, (Hatcher & Co.), just com-

How the Value of Petroleum was Discovered.

The search for Petroleum has become such an extensive interest, and its use has so suddenly and so generally become a matter of necessity almost in our households, that the story of the first discovery of its usefulness may be worth repeating. In May, 1853, the country was horrified at the fearful accident at Norwalk, by which a passenger train from New York was thrown from an open drawbridge into the water, and more than fifty lives were lost. The conductor of the train was named Drake; and fearful of the consequences to himself for the negligence displayed in this disaster, he left the country for safety, and in his wanderings brought up finally in India. Here he found petroleum wells, and knowing the indications which marked petroleum in India existed also in Pennsylvania from whence he came originally, he concluded to venture back and explore the region where these indications most prevailed. So he came to Titusville, in Pennsylvania. Titusville was then a little hamlet, inhabited by a few hundred people, engaged in lumbering. One firm, Brewer, Watson & Co. were doing an extensive sawmill business. Near their work a spring of water came out of a hill, and with the water came almost an equal quantity of this vile-smelling product—oil. They had found that for the purpose of lubricating their machinery this was fully as good as whale oil, and had constructed a little tank to gather their supply, never thinking but that its usefulness ended there. To their surprise, however, in short order had a pumping well, paying the firm twelve and a half cents a gallon for the privilege of working on their ground. He worked diligently, and others sunk wells in the neighborhood, each producing as much as Drake's. The consequence was that the market was glutted and the oil was selling at eight cents a gallon, when it sold at all. This was losing business to Drake, and he concluded that he cared nothing for the trade. The more he pumped the poorer he grew, and he gave it up. But the article was now in the market and attracting attention in all directions. Knowledge of its usefulness was abroad and growing. In a little while after Drake relinquished his unprofitable well, the demand for oil began to increase, and Messrs. Brewer, Watson & Co. became the sole proprietors of the lands. Probably but few trades were ever made wherein such a perfect satisfaction ensued on both sides. The holders of stock here were glad to get even a few cents for their stock, and the purchasers were satisfied to buy it for that, but when the Hartford owners of the Pennsylvania Salt Company's stock parted with their shares, they let a fortune slip through their fingers. If they had held it until the oleaginous production was developed, they would have made every man of them rich. Such is the plain unvarnished tale of the origin of the petroleum mining. The enterprise of one man, Drake, brought it into notice, but he, like many another before him, has seen the world made rich by his work, while he remained in poverty himself.

Oil and Mineral Items.

The Great Western Oil Company are said to have made a strike on their lands in Morgan County Ohio. This is reported as yielding thirty barrels of fine lubricating oil per day.

Messrs. Porter & Co. of Covington, Kentucky, are reported to have struck oil, at a depth of three hundred and fifty-two feet, at Boston Station, Pendleton county. The oil is said to have been thrown to a distance of thirty feet above the surface for two hours and then to have ceased altogether. The owners are prosecuting the boring of the well with renewed vigor and are confident of success.

The quantity of anthracite coal mined and sent to market from Pennsylvania in 1865 was 9,488,369 tons. This is but a slight increase upon the amount reported in 1860—given in the census at 9,397,332 tons—but in value there is a great difference in favor of 1865, thus greatly increasing the wealth of the State by the product of the coal regions.

The Litchfield (Conn.) Inquirer says: "We have been shown a vial containing a spoonful of 'rock oil,' which is probably the first petroleum ever brought into this State. It was brought from Pennsylvania about fifty years ago, by Elijah Lindsey, for Huntington Rouse, of Cornwall, who procured it for a lame elbow."

The Courier, of St. Martinsville, La., in calling attention to plantations and other land offered for sale through its columns, says that such property is now selling at 200 per cent. over what it was worth in May last. "Stealing" has obtained vast proportions in the parish. Cotton and corn disappear at night from the bins, fields and barns with astonishing rapidity and regularity, and to such an extent as to seriously alarm the owners. The stealing of live stock is "enormous," says the Courier. Over 600 hog-heads of sugar have been stolen from the planters, little by little, during the last two or three years. The Courier charges the farmers with developing this system of "easy gains" on so large a scale.

DEATH OF MRS. KETURAH L. TAYLOR.—This venerable lady, widow of the late General Jas. Taylor, died on Sunday morning week, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Harris, in Newport, aged 92 years. She came to Newport with her first husband, David Leitch, when Cincinnati was Fort Washington. Her history since then is that of Cincinnati, Covington, and Newport.

In adjusting the accounts of the late President Lincoln, in accordance with the resolution of Congress appropriating \$25,000 to Mrs. Lincoln, it appears that the administrators received the pay for the month of March, which will have to be deducted from the \$25,000 appropriated by Congress.

The Sanitary Commission will receive no more claims against the Government for settlement. All those now on hand will be adjusted, after which this branch

Iron Dealers.

W. B. BELKNAP & CO.,

DEALERS IN

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &C.,

AND AGENTS FOR

SHOENBERGER'S

BOILER PLATES.

E. & F. Fairbanks & Co's.

SCALES,

AND

LILLIE'S SAFES.

No. 63, Corner Main & Third Sts.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dec. 2-1y.

NAUTS, REAMER & OWENS,

SUCCESSORS TO NAUTS & REAMER,

No. 247 WEST MAIN STREET,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IRON MERCHANTS,

Agents for

The New Albany Rolling Mill, 'Duquesne' Nail Works, F. W. Merz' Safes.

SELL IRON

AT

Cincinnati

WHOLESALE PRICES

AND PAY

2 1-2c per pound

FOR GOOD

WROUGHT SCRAPS,

AND

1 3-4c per pound

FOR GOOD

CAST SCRAPS.

Highest market prices paid for

Cast and Wrought Iron Scraps

D. SPALDING. R. H. SPALDING. W. D. SPALDING.

D. ALDING & SONS,

DEALERS IN

LEAF AND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

Keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

FACTORY DRIED LEAF TOBACCO,

For Cutting purposes.

Nos. 11 and 13, Chapel St., bet. Main and Market,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Jan. 13-3m.

COSMOPOLITAN GIFT BOOK ROOM.

210 Fourth Street,

Opposite National Hotel, Louisville.

The largest and most liberally conducted establishment of the kind in the United States. We constantly keep on hand all the standard and miscellaneous books published, which we sell at the lowest publishers' prices, and a gift with each book, at the time of sale, worth from fifty cents to one hundred dollars. Catalogue mailed to any address upon the receipt of five cents, or furnished gratis at the store.

Prompt attention paid to orders.

Dec. 2-3m.

THOS. E. JENKINS, M. D.

Analytical and Consulting

CHEMIST,

CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS,

Boots and Shoes.

ANDREW LOW.

ROLAND WHITNEY.

LOW & WHITNEY,

WHOLESALE

MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

BOOTS & SHOES

190 Main Street,

Between Fifth and Sixth, South Side,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Wm. Piatt.

J. D. Allen.

PIATT & ALLEN,

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES

No. 195

WEST MAIN STREET

Between Fifth and Sixth

Louisville, Ky.

JNO. A. LISHY, R. L. WHITE, JNO. A. LISHY, OF Louisville, Late of Carlin & Co., Nashville, Tenn.

LISHY, WHITE & COCH

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS & SHO

AND AGENTS FOR

Eastern Manufact

No. 214 MAIN

(Old No. 603.)

NEXT TO CORNE

LOUISVILLE,

INGALLS &

WHOLESALE DEALERS

BOOTS & SHO

No. 165 MAIN STREET

Between Fourth and Fifth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Liquors.

J. Monks & Co.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PURE

Bourbon, Nelson, and Marion County

COPPER DISTILLED

Whiskies,

No. 287 MAIN STREET,

Between Seventh and Eighth,

Louisville, Ky.

G. H. COCHRAN. EDW'D FULTON.

COCHRAN & FULTON,

(Successors to Jno. Cochran & Son.)

WHOLESALE

Liquor Dealers

No. 330 MAIN STREET,

Between Third & Fourth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Industrial & Commercial Gazette

H. M. McCARTY,
J. HAL. TURNER,

EDITORS.

Assisted in the various departments by the following gentlemen:
GEO. W. MORRIS—Department of Commerce.
ARTHUR PETER—Department of Manufactures.
Prof. J. LAWRENCE SMITH—Mining, Oil, and Applied Sciences.
ISAAC SHELLEY TODD—Department of Agriculture.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

SATURDAY, - - - FEB. 10, 1865.

DIRECTORY.—Our City Directory has been crowded out for a week or two past, but will be inserted next week, properly revised and corrected.

Our correspondent J. L., in his letter last week, spoke in terms of some surprise of the amount of cotton now on hands in Giles and adjacent counties in Tennessee. In other counties we have no doubt the amount is as great. During the past summer and winter we traveled in several portions of Tennessee, and were agreeably surprised at the current cotton crops, as well as the number of bales stored away of previous years' crops. The preparations now making for a coming crop is beyond those of any previous year since the beginning of the war. Some persons claim that one of the largest cotton-producing States in the Union this year will be Tennessee. In the first place the native industry of that State, white and colored, is in better condition than that of most other States for the resumption of activity. In the next place, there has already been a larger Northern emigration to Tennessee than to any other Southern State, and the prospects that it will be greatly increased within the next three months, consisting of workers and capitalists. Both residents and new comers generally declare it their purpose to devote themselves to the cultivation of cotton; and preparations have already been introduced for the raising of cotton on a large scale in districts which heretofore been devoted to the raising of wheat and cattle. There are no cotton plantations in the central and western portions of the State where cotton can be raised to great advantage, and we can see no reason why Tennessee should not produce half a million bales.

the Southern States.

When seceded states, about which discussion is going on in Congress, do not exactly like Mahomet's suspended between heaven and earth, but they are stuck tight somewhere between in the Union and out of it seem to be the sport of political riggers—"now you see 'em you don't!"—for some purposes in, but for others they are out. What should be done with them, it ought to be done, seem to be questions with politicians, and questions which should be settled by or another. The business of the country demand this. The States are larger, by thousands of miles than all England, Spain, Portugal, and all the Confederation, including Austria, Prussia, as the following table

SQUARE MILES.	
Alabama	50,922
Arkansas	205,671
California	219,491
Colorado	244,414
Florida	720,498
Georgia	61,352
Idaho	45,500
Illinois	25,000
Indiana	58,000
Iowa	50,722
Kansas	47,156
Kentucky	41,255
Louisiana	52,198
Maine	45,000
Massachusetts	59,268
Michigan	237,504
Minnesota	725,955

These eleven great States, with ten millions of people, use to produce annually an average of four million bales of cotton, and are capable of producing double that number, besides adding in other respects the aggregate prosperity of our common country. Is it not true that politicians were stopping their foolish twattle and selfish experiments and adopt some sensible, stable policy with respect to those States? If they will not do so, is it not the duty of the great commercial working classes, whose interests are suffering, to make them do so? Is it not high time that the industrial classes should rule the politicians instead of being ruled and used by them? Let us think a little about these things.

MUSIC.—We are under obligations to D. P. Faulds, of the "Southern Music House," for a copy of the "Hydrangea Polka," composed and arranged for the Piano by C. Kinkle, being one of a series of "Wayside Flowers."

Also a copy of a beautiful song entitled "The Faded Gray Jacket," or Fold it up Carefully," words by Mrs. C. A. B. Ward, music by the gifted Charlie L. Ward.

The Gazette for the Future.

We are now having engraved a handsome pictorial head for our paper, which will add very much to its appearance. This head-piece, with our enlarged dimensions, and the very superior quality of the paper on which we print, will make the Gazette the handsomest newspaper in the West. And the contents of the paper will be kept up to the standard of the outward appearance.

The Gazette shall be a first class family as well as business paper, and will have matter gotten up with special reference to the interests of housekeepers and housewives.

The Gazette will devote a portion of its space to choice miscellaneous selections from the current literature of the times.

The Gazette will publish communications regularly, from the best writers in the land.

The Gazette will give an epitome of the general news of the day.

The Gazette will furnish weekly reports of the markets and trade generally prepared with special reference to reliability.

The Gazette has special arrangements with some of the most eminent men in the South, to furnish regular contributions for its columns.

In short, the Gazette professes to be a high-toned, out-spoken business journal—earnestly devoted to the intelligent discussion of every question of public interest, and seeking to promote peace, harmony and prosperity among all men.

Under this regime who will take it, or rather, who will not take it?

THE MAILS.—From a letter received from Hon. James Guthrie, dated 27th ult., we learn that he has made an agreement with the Postmaster General to transport the mails over the Lebanon Branch, and extension, also over the Memphis Branch; and that the Postmaster General has ordered the contracts to be made out. As soon as they can be executed, the mails will be transported over said branches.

GIVE the colts and calves extra care from now until turned upon grass.

New Advertisements.

HOPE WOOLEN MILLS,
BROWNELL & CO.,
Office 69 Main Street.
Feb. 10—1f

Commission House,
STINE & CO.,
69 Main St., Louisville, Ky.
Feb. 10—1f

A. M'BRIDE,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN
Hardware & Cutlery
OIL & MINING IMPLEMENTS.
MANUFACTURER OF
Planes & Mechanics' Tools,
No. 75 Third Street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

REAPERS AND MOWERS.
THE KIRBY is all that is claimed for it, being the strongest, lightest, simplest, cheapest, least outside-draw, most durable, easiest managed, and best machine in use.
IT'S Send for Descriptive Pamphlet, with Engravings and Prices.

A. L. BRINK.
No. 36 Second Street opp. "Galt" Ruins, LOUISVILLE, KY.
Headquarters for the Southern States for the
KIRBY
REAPERS AND MOWERS.
BRINK & RANSOM.
DICK RANSOM.

D. SPALDING & SONS,
DEALERS IN
LEAF AND
MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.
Keep constantly on hand a general assortment of
FACTORY DRIED LEAF TOBACCO,
For Cutting purposes.
No. 11 and 13, Chapel St., bet. Main and Market,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Jan. 13—3m.

NEW SPRING GOODS

J. C. DOHONEY, KY. C. W. HITCHCOCK, TENN.

J. C. DOHONEY & CO.

255 Main St.,

Between Seventh and Eighth,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Hats, Caps

AND

STRAW GOODS,

Consisting of a complete assortment of

Mens' Fur Hats,**Mens' Cassimere do.,****Boys' Wool do.,****Childrens' do. do., Plain & Fancy.****Ladies' Trimmed Hats,****Misses do. do.**

We buy our Goods direct from the best Eastern Manufacturers, and pledge ourselves to sell as cheaply as any market in the West. [Cincinnati not excepted.] Please examine our large, fresh stock before purchasing elsewhere.

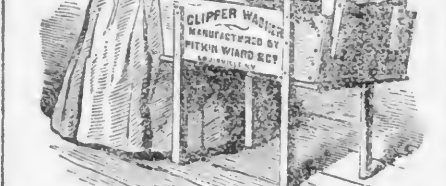
255 Main Street.

J. C. Dohoney & Co.

Feb. 10—3m LOUISVILLE, KY.

CLIPPER

WASHING MACHINE



THE BEST
IN THE WORLD.

THE only Machine that will do an entire family washing without any hand rubbing. Cheap, portable, easily cleaned, and not liable to get out of order.

Every Family should have one.

Manufactured by

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.**Brown's Corn Planter**

Will plant and cover in check rows from 15 to 20 acres per day.

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,

General Agents.

STAFFORD'S CULTIVATOR,

Or SULKY CORN PLOW.

This Implement is indispensable to the farmer.

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,

Sole Agents for Ky.

BUCKEYE**REAPER AND MOWER,**

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,

Sole Agents for Ky.

In addition to the above, we have a large stock of the most approved Machines and implements, among which are
Threshers and Separators,
Corn Shellers & Cutting Boxes.
Portable Drag Saws,
Avery's Cast Plows,
Indianapolis and other Steel Plows,
Cast Steel Plows, Smith's Patent.

WHEELER'S**PATENT WATER DRAWERS****CHAIN PUMPS,****Spades, Forks, Hoes, &c., &c.****WHITE SAND, LIME, HY-****DRULIC CEMENT****AND PLASTER,**

By the single barrel, or in large quantities, at LOWEST PRICES.

GARDEN SEEDS.

Growth of 1865, in bulk, or neatly put up in papers.

Clover Seed,

Timothy Seed,

Blue Grass Seed,

Orchard Grass Seed,

Red Top or Herd's Grass Seed,

Hungarian Seed,

Millet Seed,

Hemp Seed.

Pitkin, Wiard & Co.,

Feb. 10—y LOUISVILLE, KY.

New Advertisements.

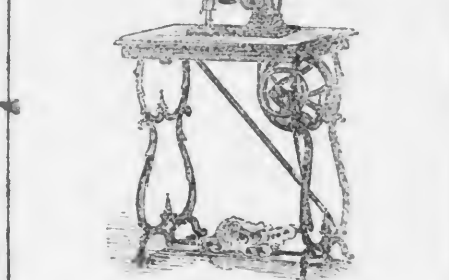
LEAVITT'S

IMPROVED

HOWE & ROPER**SEWING MACHINE!**

Premium at State Fair of

Kentucky, 1865.



ESTABLISHED 1833!

THIS Standard Machine for family and manufacturing purposes is warranted five years. The agent is a fine Mechanist, 37 years experience, and an old permanent resident.

For sale at the old agency 212 1/2 street, near Main, Feb. 10—3m

T. JOHNSON.

NOTICE!

THE STYLE OF OUR FIRM WILL hereafter be WILSON, PETER & CO, MR. WM. H. DILLINGHAM having been admitted as a partner since January 1st, 1865.

WILSON & PETER.

THOS. E. WILSON. AUTHUR PETER.

W. H. DILLINGHAM.

ESTABLISHED IN 1817.

WILSON, PETER**& CO.,**

(Successors to Wilson, Starbird & Smith.)

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

And Importers of Foreign

And Dealers in

Paints, Oils, Window-Glass and Glass-

Ware, Tobacco, Snuff, Perfumery,

&c., &c., &c.

167 Main street, Corner of Fifth

Also Proprietors of the

LOUISVILLE**Chemical Works,**

LOUISVILLE, KY.

We have removed our business to our own house on the northeast corner of Main and Fifth streets, (near our old stand) where we are now prepared to execute the orders of our friends with facilities for the accurate and prompt dispatch of business, such as no house in the West can surpass. We have also removed the

Louisville Chemical Works,

NO. 28, 29, and 30 FIFTH STREET,

Between Main and Water, in the rear of our Store.

We have introduced here entirely new, complete and expensive apparatus and machinery for the manufacture of

Pure Powders, Fine Chemicals, Ethers,**Acids, Solid and Fluid Extracts,**

and all

Pharmaceutical Preparations**of Standard Strength.**

In all our preparations our guide shall be the code of the United States Pharmacopoeia. This addition of chemical manufacturing to our business as Wholesale Druggists enables us to meet the lowest Eastern prices for all articles of equal strength and purity, and making ourselves those Powders and Preparations, we know and are directly responsible for their quality and standard strength.

A complete list of all our products sent by mail upon application to us. Special quotations also made to all Druggists and Physicians.

We are Agents in the States of Kentucky and Tennessee for **J. B. Nichols & Co.'s Chemicals,**
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

We are the only Agents in this State of George Tienan & Co., of New York, whose instruments are so well known in this country and in Europe for their excellence and fine finish. We keep a large assortment of their instruments, which we sell at their card rates.

We are also Wholesale Agents for

Dr. John Bull's Medicines

And the Genuine

SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP.

All of which we offer at minimum prices.

Feb. 10—3m

ROB'T. A. BRADSHAW. ROB'T. S. TRIPLETT.

BRADSHAW & TRIPLETT,**Commission & Auction****MERCHANTS,**

Cor. Frederica and Water Sts.,

OWENSBORO, KY.

Orders solicited for the purchase of Tobacco, Grain and other Produce. Will receive, Commissions of Goods and Manufactures for sale on Commission, or at Auction.

Feb. 10—3m

W. GEO. ANDERSON. T. J. GROTJAN. H. C. STUCKY.

THOS. ANDERSON & CO.,**AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

203 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

Auction sales of Boots and Shoes every Tuesday, Dry Goods, Clothing, &c., every Wednesday and Thursday.

Feb. 10—1y

HENRY WEHMHOF,

HOUSE AND STAMBOAT

UPHOLSTERER,

Curtain Goods, Window Shades, &c.

No. 60 South side Main St., bet. 2d and 3d.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Feb. 10—1m

New Advertisements.

C. W. LIVINGSTON & CO.,

(Successors to Alexander, Ellis & Co.)

Sash, Door and Blind**MANUFACTURERS,**

And Dealers in

LUMBER

Largest Manufactured stock in the city.

Planing Mill and Manufactory on Fulton street, above Preston. Warehouses on Main, between First and Second streets, Louisville, Ky.

[Feb. 10—1m]

PATRONISE HOME INDUSTRY!

Established in 1859.

THE KENTUCKY

HOOP SKIRT MANUFACTORY,**GARFUNKEL & TRAGER,**

Manufacturers of the Latest Styles of

Single Elliptic

Spiral Skirts.

A large Stock of French, German and Domestic

Corsets,**Skirt-Supporters,**

&c., &c.,

Constantly on hand.

NO. 6 MASONIC TEMPLE,

Fourth Street, Louisville, Ky.

N. B.—Orders from the country promptly attended to.

P. O. Box 616. Feb. 10—3m

WHOLESALE

HATS, CAPS,

AND

LADIES' FURS.

We are now receiving large additions to our stock of the above Goods, all of which we will sell to COUNTRY and CITY MERCHANTS at EASTERN PRICES FOR CASH.

Prather & Smith,

160 Main, St.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Feb. 10—1f

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES M. HEATH has an interest in my business, from and after January 1st, 1865.

Feb. 10 GEO. W. MORRIS.

REMOVAL.

GEO. W. MORRIS. J. M. HEATH.

GEO. W. MORRIS,**WHOLESALE GROCER,**

AND DEALER IN

FOREIGN FRUITS,

No. 113 Main Street,

(North side.)

BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH,**LOUISVILLE, KY.**

Agent for the sale of the Best Brands of Copper Distilled Whisky.

WHERE can be found at all times a large and well assorted stock of choice Goods, embracing a greater variety than is usually kept in this line of business in our city. City and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves before making their purchases.

Feb. 10—1f

THE BEST

PIANOS

ARE MADE BY

Steinway & Sons,**Chickering & Sons,****Erns & Gabler, and****Kurtzman & Hinze.**

Scholes, Teachers and the Trade supplied at lowest Eastern prices, by

Southwestern Agent for above celebrated manufacturers—7. Main Street, bet. Second and Third.

THE BEST ORGANS

ARE MADE BY

S. D. & H. W. SMITH.

Dealers supplied at lowest Factory prices, at their Wholesale Southern Depot.

B. P. FAULDS, 70 Main St., bet. Second and Third.

Feb. 10—1f

Musical Instruments,

STRINGS, &c., at wholesale, at lowest Eastern prices.

J. P. FAULDS, 70 Main St.

Importer of Musical Goods, and publisher of Music.

Feb. 10—1f

New Advertisements.

BAIRD BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURERS,

And Dealers in

LUMBER

Largest Manufactured stock in the city.

Planing Mill and Manufactory on Fulton street, above Preston. Warehouses on Main, between First and Second streets, Louisville, Ky.

[Feb. 10—1m]

Commercial Department.

Persons wanting extra copies of our paper in large quantities will please notify us a few days in advance. Last week we received orders from one house for fifty copies, from another for one hundred, and from another two hundred of that issue; but the first side having been printed and distributed, we could not fill the orders.

J. C. Dohoney & Co.—We direct attention to the advertisement of this extensive and well known Hat and Cap House, composed of J. C. Dohoney, of Kentucky, and C. W. Hitchcock, of Tennessee. One of the firm has just returned from the East with a large addition to their stock of Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods, purchased with special reference to the Southern spring trade. Their stock is not surpassed in the city.

L. & G. Bronner & Co.—We understand that Mr. C. H. Scuyler, of this firm, has started on a southern tour, with a view of forwarding the interests of his house. We bespeak him the patronage of country merchants and others desiring goods in his line. No house east or west has larger or better stocks of Millinery, Fancy and White goods than this firm, and none are able to undersell them.

Business Matters.

For the past week or two business in our city has not been very brisk, but it is to be remembered that this is the dull season of the year. The rush of the all winter season is past, and the spring trade has not yet commenced, and we may therefore anticipate more or less apathy in the general markets for some weeks to come. There is, however, considerable trade going on, and large shipments by the river and railroads are daily made. Our merchants are again sending forward goods to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Depot. It is not probable that there will be any further interruptions soon, and if communication can be kept up with the interior Southern markets, we may anticipate a constantly increasing trade in that direction.

The pork packing during the past season, was in round numbers, 2,400,000 hogs, while the present season, not yet closed, is estimated to fall half a million short, including the increase in weight this year. From the partial returns we have received, including the majority of the packing houses here, the increase in weight is less than 6 per cent., which, from the present data before us, will make the entire product this season 1,802,000 hogs. The market closes firm, from the pretty well assured fact that the crop is short, with no material falling off in the demand.

The hog slaughtering business at this point, New Albany, and Jeffersonville foot up as follows:

A correspondent at Boston thus writes: "The bulk of Cotton at leading points continues to be held by speculators for higher prices, and the quantity of desirable grades offering is, in consequence, small. Flour remains quite steady for all good sound brands, but the business doing is small. Provisions generally are dull and sales moderate at previous prices, dealers purchasing very cautiously. Corn has been arriving quite freely and is lower. Wool continues in request and prices have not varied for some weeks."

Report of the Louisville Market

For the Week Ending Friday, Feb. 9th, 1886.

[Compiled from the most authentic sources for the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.]

SATURDAY, Feb. 21.

Gold was weak to-day. The opening rate in New York was 140. A 12 m. it stood the same, and at 1 p. m. was 139.

The tobacco market was rather quiet, with sales at the four auction warehouses of only 42 hhds including reviews, and 7 rejections. Prices however, were pretty well sustained.

CATTLE MARKET.—The receipts at the Shelby House during the past week were as follows:

Cattle.....351
Hogs.....874
Sheep.....95

At the Bourbon House the sales of the week foot up 399 head of cattle, including 155 head shipped east; 1,270 head of sheep, of which 350 head were shipped south, and 650 head east. Hogs, 905 head, mostly sold to packers, and all the stock offered sold.

General business dull to-day. The breaks on Tobacco including reviews amounted to 96 hhds, with rejections of bids on 7 hhds as follows:

Pickett warehouse.....34
Black street warehouse.....12
Bourbon warehouse.....13
Louisville warehouse.....12

Of the 43 hhds. sold at the Pickett warehouse, 36 of them were from Owen county. The market to-day was usually buoyant, and the quotations on the various grades of Saturday fully sustained.

TUESDAY, Feb. 6th.

There is more enquiry for round lots of shelled corn for the South, with sales and shipments per Louisiana and Baltic for the lower Ohio and New Orleans,

amounting to 23,000 sacks. We hear of sales of 4,000 sacks on the river bank at 75c, sacks included, and sales from store at 81c; also 1,500 bushels in lots at 80c. The outside rate for prime white delivered. Oats are in more request at advanced rates, with sales of four car loads delivered at 52c from store and 54c delivered; also 200 sacks at 52c, and 600 bushels choice at 55c delivered.

The leading articles of consumption and produce are firmer. Cotton fabrics are some lower, and Southern and Western brown sheetings have declined 1 cent, and are now quoted at 29c@30c. The railroads south of Nashville are all again in good working order, with close connections, shipments in consequence are more active. The river continues free to all classes of steamers, except to Pittsburgh, which is restricted by floating ice, &c.

TOBACCO.—Offered 150 hhds, with rejections on prices bid on 11 hhds. The market was fully sustained for all grades. Sales of 13 hhds at \$4@4.95; 28 at \$5@5.75; 11 at \$6@6.90; 16 at \$7@7.95; 9 at \$8.10@8.95; 9 at \$9@9.80; 2 at \$10.25@10.50; 9 at \$11@11.75; 6 at \$12.25@12.85; 8 at \$13@13.75; 8 at \$14@14.75; 8 at \$15@15.75; 7 at \$16@17.75; 6 at \$17@17.75; 3 at \$18.25@18.75; 4 at \$19@20.50; 4 at \$20@20.75; 2 at \$21@21.75; 2 at \$24.70@27.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7th.

The sales reported on 'Change to-day are as follows:

REANS—12 hhds at \$2.75 bushel.

FEATHERS—2,915 prime at 60c.

OATS—400 bags prime at 52c delivered.

FLOUR—125 hhds extra at \$8.

PROVISIONS—10 hhds rump pork at \$25.50, 50 casks, bacon shoulders at 14c; 30 casks clear sides at 19c; 12,000 lbs. bacon shoulders at 14c, loose; 5,000 lbs. M. & A. Magnolia hams at 25c.

TOBACCO.—The breaks to-day amounted to 200 hhds, including 3 hhds of trash at \$2@3.60, with rejections of bids on 14 hhds, as follows:

Pickett warehouse.....34
Black street warehouse.....12
Bourbon warehouse.....13
Louisville warehouse.....12

The breaks were large to-day, as will be seen by the above, and prices were moderately firm.

THURSDAY, Feb. 8.

Financially, the market, with the exception of a slight decline in the buying and selling rates of gold, is without quotable change. It is gratifying to state that there never was a more entire absence of excitement in financial circles. Money continues to offer ample for all the demands of trade, and rates of interest remain at from 9 to 12 per cent.

The strike among the iron operatives in Pennsylvania, and the closing of the iron furnaces, &c., has produced more firmness with the holders of iron, and an advance is anticipated. The last sale made was 50 tons hot blast at \$55 per ton, with no disposition on the part of holders to make sale at the ruling rates.

FRIDAY, Feb. 9th.

A moderate degree of activity prevails in the leading branches of trade, with some unsettled feeling between buyers and sellers; holders of provisions are firm, and some heavy transactions are being made to dealers on private terms. The sales to consumers and for shipments are steady.

Another blockade existed at Chattanooga on the Atlantic and Western Railroad, which restricts shipments on the Louisville and until affairs assume a more prompt and energetic management on the road from Chattanooga to Atlanta such occurrence will have to be submitted to our merchants and shippers.

TOBACCO.—Offered 150 hhds, with 14 rejections. The market was active, and for some grades prices were stiffer. Sales embraced 4 hhds at \$3.10@3.40; 13 at \$4.40; 21 at \$5@5.95; 12 at \$6@6.95; 12 at \$7@7.90; 6 at \$8@8.95; 10 at \$9@9.85; 6 at \$10@10.75; 3 at \$11.25@11.50; 6 at \$12@12.75; 5 at \$13@13.75; 11 at \$14@14.75; 6 at \$15@15.75; 4 at \$16@16.75; 5 at \$17@17.75; 3 at \$18@18.75; 3 at \$19@19.75; 1 at \$20.75, and 2 at \$21@22.

LOUISVILLE MONEY MARKET.

Gold.....104 1/2
Silver Dollars.....104 1/2
Silver Half and Quarters.....104 1/2
Silver Dimes and Half Dimes.....104 1/2
Dimes.....104 1/2
10-40 Coupons.....104 1/2
10-40 Coupons.....104 1/2

INTEREST NOTES—
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Compound Interest July 1899.....100 1/2
Compound Interest Aug. 1899.....100 1/2
Compound Interest Sept. 1899.....100 1/2
Compound Interest Oct. 1899.....100 1/2
Compound Interest Nov. 1899.....100 1/2
Compound Interest Dec. 1899.....100 1/2
Compound Interest Jan. 1900.....100 1/2
Compound Interest Feb. 1900.....100 1/2
Compound Interest Mar. 1900.....100 1/2
Compound Interest Apr. 1900.....100 1/2
Compound Interest May 1900.....100 1/2
Compound Interest June 1900.....100 1/2
Compound Interest July 1900.....100 1/2
Compound Interest Aug. 1900.....100 1/2
Compound Interest Sept. 1900.....100 1/2
Compound Interest Oct. 1900.....100 1/2
Compound Interest Nov. 1900.....100 1/2
Compound Interest Dec. 1900.....100 1/2
Compound Interest Jan. 1901.....100 1/2
Compound Interest Feb. 1901.....100 1/2
Compound Interest Mar. 1901.....100 1/2
Compound Interest Apr. 1901.....100 1/2
Compound Interest May 1901.....100 1/2
Compound Interest June 1901.....100 1/2
Compound Interest July 1901.....100 1/2
Compound Interest Aug. 1901.....100 1/2
Compound Interest Sept. 1901.....100 1/2
Compound Interest Oct. 1901.....100 1/2
Compound Interest Nov. 1901.....100 1/2
Compound Interest Dec. 1901.....100 1/2
Compound Interest Jan. 1902.....100 1/2
Compound Interest Feb. 1902.....100

Foundries.

WASHINGTON FOUNDRY,
Corner Ninth and Main Streets.

DAVIES & CO.
Manufacturers of
Marine, Stationary and Portable
ENGINES.

OIL WELL,
Tobacco, Grist & Saw Mill
MACHINERY
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

**Boiler, Sheet-Iron, Copper
and Brass Work.**

JULIUS BARBAROUX,
MANUFACTURER OF
STEAMBOAT, STATIONARY AND
PORTABLE

STEAM ENGINES,
BOILERS, SHEET-IRON,
Brass and Copper Work, CIRCULAR
SAW MILLS, Sorghum Sugar Mills,
Mill Machinery, Cast and Wrought
Iron Screw Pipes, Force & Lift Pumps
of various kinds.

Hydraulic Presses & Machinery
FOR MANUFACTURING TOBACCO

Tobacco Screws and Presses.

Cast and Wrought Iron Railing and
Veranda's.

CRAIG'S
SUPERIOR COTTON AND
Wool Press.



At the Kentucky State
Agricultural Fair, 1865.

Consists of but few parts, all simple

and the flies handle can press from 50
to 100 lbs each, in a matter of 10 hours,
and being 24 inches square and 4
feet 7 inches high, 20 inches square and
4 feet 7 inches high, the necessity of compressing
the material is saved at least one half the
time and cost, saving in freight and

Frame of the best white oak and
dressed at my factory for 2000
at, on the Railroad Depot, for \$250.
A complete set of tools, with
any carpenter can get out the
press will be furnished for \$150.
The complete, weighs 2000 lbs; the

Tools and Ma-

inery.

given to the manufacture of

Boring Tools,

OTHER MACHINERY

BORING FOR OIL & SALT.

Best description of Tool's always on
hand, such as

Reamers, Jaws, Joints, Tem-

Rope Sockets, Small Pumps,

Ream Plates, &c., &c.

of all kinds, accompanied by

Washington Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

TY FOUNDRY

AND

WINE WORKS.

PEARSON, AIKIN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sugar Cane Mills

AND
EVAPORATORS,
Steam Engines and Boilers, Saw, Grist
Mills & Agricultural Machinery,
Small Castings, &c.
Main Street, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth.
Job Work of all kinds done in good style, on
short notice. (Dec 23 1y)

Foundries.

SNEAD & CO

Iron Fronts,
Verandas,
Railings,
Vaults,
Window Caps,

And every description of
CAST and WROUGHT WORK.

SNEAD & CO.,
Market Street Agricultural Foundry and
Iron Works, between 8th and 9th streets.
Jan. 27-1y

**LOUISVILLE
ARCHITECTURAL
FOUNDRY,**

AND
ORNAMENTAL IRON-WORKS.

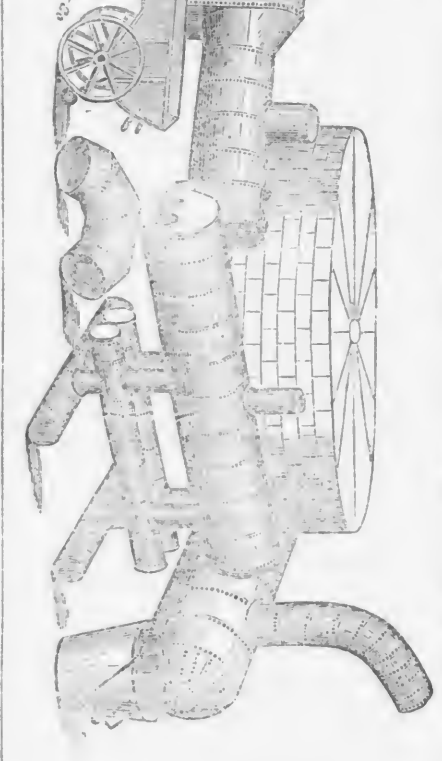
Nos. 68, 70 and 72 Green St., between
Second and Third.

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
IRON FRONTS, COLUMNS, CORNICES, Build-
ing and other Castings, Water Pipes, Cast and Wrought
Iron Railing, Veranda's, Balconies and general building
work.

Particular attention given to Burglar and Fireproof
Safes, Bank Vaults, Doors and Jail Work.
Pattern Book sent on request.
Wanted—OLD CAST IRON.

F. W. MERZ,
Green St., bet. Second and Third, Louisville, Ky.
Dec. 30-1y.

JOHN PEARCE.



MANUFACTURER OF

LOCOMOTIVE & UPRIGHT

Tubular Boilers,

FLUE & PLAIN

Cylinder Boilers

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

LARD-TANKS, BANK-VAULTS,

Chemical and Varnish Makers'

KETTLES.

MAIN Street, bet. Eleventh and Twelfth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

All Work of the Best Material and Workmanship.

Repairing promptly attended to,
and all work warranted.

Jan. 10-2m

U. B. EVARTS & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FRENCH & AMERICAN

WINDOW GLASS,

Paints,

AND

PAINTER'S MATERIALS,

LINSEED OIL,

Benzine, Varnishes

OF ALL KINDS. ALSO,
Carbon, Lard & Lubricating

OILS,

Lamps & Trimmings,

LANTERNS, CHANDELIERS, &c.

Main bet. Fourth and Fifth Sts.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Dec. 2-3m

Fancy Goods and Notions.

H. S. BUCKNER,

IMPORTER
AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

NOTIONS, WHITE GOODS,

FANCY HARDWARE,

Hosiery, Gloves, Shirts,

&c., &c.

New No. 182 Main Street,

BETWEEN FIFTH & SIXTH.

Louisville, Ky.

Dec. 30-1y

R. BROWN & Co.

IMPORTERS
AND
Wholesale Dealers

Hosiery,

Gloves,

Laces,

EMBROIDERIES

AND
FANCY GOODS,

NO. 199 MAIN Street,

(OLD NO. 528.)

Between Fifth and Sixth,

(UP STAIRS.)

W. M. HAYNES, W. G. NEEL, D. T. CAMPBELL.

HAYNES, NEEL & CO.

(Formerly Jas. M. Stevens.)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HOSIERY!

GLOVES,

NOTIONS,

FANCY GOODS,

&c., &c.

No. 241 Main St.,

NEARLY OPPOSITE LOUISVILLE HOTEL.

Dec. 10-y

HAYS, CROSS & CO.,

Successors to PORTER & FAIRFAX,

Wholesale Dealers in & Importers of

Notions,

Hosiery,

Gloves,

FANCY GOODS,

&c. &c.

No. 180 MAIN STREET,

SOUTH SIDE, bet. FIFTH & SIXTH

LOUISVILLE, KY.

J. H. WRIGHT. SIDNEY PARKER.

J. H. WRIGHT & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

White Goods,

Fancy Goods,

Hosiery,

Gloves,

AND
NOTIONS.

-186-

SOUTH SIDE MAIN,

Between Fifth & Sixth Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

23-1y

Millinery.

L. & C. BRONNER & CO.,

171 Main St., bet. 5th & 6th,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Silks,

Ribbons,

Flowers,

Feathers,

Laces,

Hats,

Straw-

Goods,

Trimmings,

Patterns-

Bonnets,

Head-Nets,

Fancy Goods,

AND

White Goods.

Milliners and Merchants

FROM THE SOUTH.

Buying in Louisville, will have no occasion to look fur-
ther for a stock adapted to their trade, as one of the firms
in New York is always

FIRST IN THE MARKET,

And we are supplied DIRECT from importers and
manufacturers.

69 Franklin, New York.

2 Franklin Block, Syracuse,

49 Genesee St., Syracuse.

171

MILLINERY GOODS!

WHOLESALE.

CANNON & BYERS,

MAIN STREET,

Between Fifth and Sixth.

JORDERS OF

MILLINERY

AND

DRESS-MAKERS' SUPPLIES

Having a resident buyer in New York, are constantly
supplied with every novelty in their line, as it appears
in that market.

They fill orders promptly and carefully, and buy what
they do not have in their own stock.

Louisville, Nov. 25-1y

Agricultural.

BRINLY, DODGE & HARDY,

SUCCESSORS TO

J. G. Dodge & Co. and Brinly, Dodge & Co.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

BRINLY'S PATENT

PLOWS,

CULTIVATORS & IMPLEMENTS

THE KENTUCKY WASHER

AND WRINGER,

GOODRICH'S PATENT SOR-

GHUM EVAPORATOR,

AND

J. G. Dodge's Kentucky

STOCK BELLS.

DEALERS IN

Hardware, Farm Implements, &c.

Agents for Louis' Oil Stone Works, Forsyth's
Scales, Warehouse Trucks, &c., Huron Grind-
stones, Alum Patent Fire and Burglar Proof
Safes, Cowing's Pumps, the Richmond Straw
and Fodder Cutter, Brown's Cotton Gins, the
best Reapers, Mowers, Cider Mills, Sugar
Mills, etc., etc.

112 WEST MAIN, bet. THIRD & FOURTH STREETS,
(SIGN OF THE GOLDEN PLOW.)
Louisville, Ky.

Agricultural.

PLOWS!

PLOWS!

WE KEEP ALL SIZES AND VARIETIES
OF STEEL and CAST PLOWS, including
the celebrated "CALHOUN," and solicit orders
from dealers and farmers, which will be filled
at manufacturers' prices.

J. D. BONDURANT & CO.,
No. 103 Main St., bet. Third and Fourth
Louisville, Ky.

Field Seeds

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES, GROWTH
OF 1865—

CLOVER,

TIMOTHY,

ORCHARD GRASS,

BLUE GRASS,

HERDS GRASS, &c.

GARDEN SEEDS!

GARDEN SEEDS!

A LARGE STOCK OF LANDRETH'S IN
papers and bulk, also just received a choice
lot of FLOWER SEEDS, imported by ourselves
directly from Paris, France.

J. D. BONDURANT & CO.

WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF BLIND-
BRIDLES, COLLARS, BACK-BANDS,
HAMES, TRACE-CHAINS, FIELD HOES
SINGLE AND DOUBLE-TREES.

J. D. BONDURANT & CO.

CLIPPER DRAG SAWS,

The best ever introduced; will cut from thirty
to forty cords of wood per day.

J. D. BONDURANT & CO.

Jan. 20-5m

Rolling Mill.

LOUISVILLE

ROLLING MILL COMPANY

T. C. COLEMAN, President.

Warehouse Main St., bet. Bullitt & Fifth.

MANUFACTURE and KEEP CONSTANT-
LY ON HAND the Largest and Most Complete
Assortment in the West of all kinds of

Bar, Boiler, Sheet & Roof

IRON,

All warranted of Superior Quality.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

English, German and American

STEEL,

NAILS, SPIKES, ANVILS, VISES, AX-

LES, HORSE AND MULE SHOES

AND NAILS, &c.

All at the lowest Market Rates.

Highest prices paid for Wrought and
Cast Scrap.

Stove-Pipe and Roofing Iron.

A Large Assortment of SHEET IRON, of
our own manufacture, from

No. 10 to 27, STAVECOAL and CHARCOAL,
On hand and for sale, low.

LOUISVILLE ROLLING MILL CO.

Jan. 6-1y

Stoves.

J. B. LITHGOW,
VINCENT COE.

C. O. SMITH,
J. L. SMYSEE.

J. S. Lithgow & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STOVES,

Castings, Tin, Copper and

SHEET IRON WARE.

And Importers and Dealers in

Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire,

BLOCK TIN,

Insurance.

HOPE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
77 1-2 Fourth Street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
GUARANTEE CAPITAL,
\$200,000.

INSURES AGAINST
DAMAGE BY FIRE,
LIGHTNING & TORNADO
OFFICERS:

T. T. SHREVE, President.
D. G. BLY, Vice Pres. & Treasurer.
S. H. SOUTHWICK, Secretary.
D. B. DEWEY, General Agent.

THE CHEAPEST INSURANCE IS
PARTICIPATION IN THE PRO-
FITS OF THE COMPANY BY
THE POLICY HOLDERS.

Benj. D. Kennedy,
INSURANCE AGENT,

No. 142 Main Street (Old Number 413),
South side, between Fourth and Fifth streets,
(DELANEY'S BUILDING).

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.
INSURANCES TAKEN ON FAVORABLE
TERMS UPON

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURA-
BLE PROPERTY, MERCHANDISE,
CARGO SHIPMENTS

BY RIVER AND RAILROAD,
AND UPON LIFE,
ON THE PARTICIPATION OR RETURN
PREMIUM PLAN.

All Losses Promptly and Liberally Ad-
justed, and paid at Louisville, Ky.
Jan. 13-1m

W. WYATT,
UNDERTAKER,

S. W. COR. SEVENTH & JEFFERSON STS.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dry Goods.

W. J. TAPP, of Florence, Ala.
E. W. KENNEDY, of Florence, Ala.
THOS. J. TAPP, late of Chamberlin & Tapp.
ED. P. WALSH, of Kentucky.

TAPP, KENNEDY & WALSH,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS, &C.

265 WEST (old No. 712) MAIN ST.

Between Seventh and Eighth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Thos. Anderson, W. L. McCampbell.
Jno. W. Armstrong, Jno. A. Orr.

ANDERSON, McCAMPBELL
& CO.,

IMPORTERS
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Old No. 518, New No. 187
MAIN ST., NORTH SIDE, BET. FIFTH & SIXTH

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dec. 16-3m.

D. B. LEIGHT. R. F. COCKE. L. FORCH.

D. B. LEIGHT & CO.,

DRY GOODS
MERCHANTS,

North West Corner 7th & Main Streets
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dec. 2-1y.

Dry Goods.

E. BAMBERGER, N. BLOOM,
New York. L. BAMBERGER, } Louisville.

BAMBERGER, BLOOM & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN

AND

DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,

193 Main St., north side,

(OLD NO. 524.)

LOUISVILLE, KY.

T. SLEVIN, R. D. SLEVIN, T. P. CAIN.

T. & R. Slevin & Cain,

IMPORTERS AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS.

Old No. 606 Main Street, New No. 217
Main Street,

Nearly opposite Louisville Hotel,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

NOW RECEIVING, LARGE SUPPLIES
OF SEASONABLE

FANCY & STAPLE
Goods,

To which we invite the attention of
the Trade.

J. A. CARTER. J. S. CARTER.

CARTER & BROTHER,

JOBBERS IN

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

AND

NOTIONS.

Cor. Sixth & Main Sts.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

J. B. ROBINSON. C. T. SUTFIELD. D. F. KARSNER.

J. M. ROBINSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS!

Notions, &c.

No. 185 MAIN STREET,

BETWEEN FIFTH & SIXTH,

LOUISVILLE, KY

S. ULLMAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS.

New No. 159,

(OLD NO. 430.)

MAIN STREET,

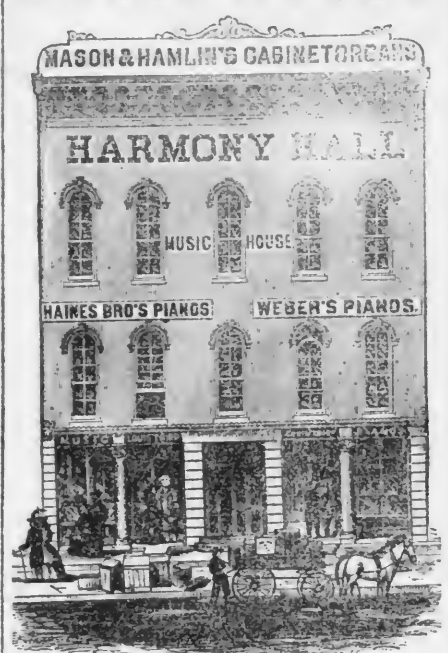
North Side, between Fourth and Fifth

S. ULLMAN, R. HESS,
J. F. BAMBERGER, } Louisville, Ky.

Dec. 2-1y.

Music.

LOUIS TRIPP'S
GENUINE
SOUTHERN
MUSIC HOUSE.



NO'S. 92 & 94
Jefferson St., bet. 3d and 4th.

Sole Agent for the BEST PIANOS in America.

HAINES BROS. New Scale 7-1 octave Pianos

The Great Weber Pianos,

Wm. Knabe & Co.'s Celebrated Pianos.

And other first class Pianos.

All of which will be sold at net manufacturer
er's prices, or as low as any house in America.
Also, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in every
description of

Musical Merchandise,
And Publisher of Music and Musical Works.
Wholesale Agent for

Mason & Hamlin's
Cabinet Organs.

I will sell all goods in the Musical line, to
small Dealers, Teachers, Schools, Seminaries,
and my Southern friends, as low as can be had
East, West or North. All orders filled with
the greatest care, and warranted to give per
fect satisfaction.

LOUIS TRIPP,
Late Tripp & Cragg, Louisville, Ky.

Jan. 27-

Groceries.

W. TERRY, Louisville, Ky.

D. B. SMITH,
Logan Co., Ky.

TERRY & SMITH,
WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

AND

COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

243 MAIN ST.,

Between Sixth & Seventh

Louisville, Ky.

Dec. 16-3m

JOHN SNYDER & CO.,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS

AND

COMMISSION

MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

Pure Bourbon

AND OTHER

WHISKIES,

89 MAIN ST.,
Bet. Third and Fourth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Jan. 13-1y

JACOB F. WELLER,

WHOLESALE

GROCER,

No. 99 West Main Street,

Between Third and Fourth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Groceries.

A. H. & W. O. GARDNER,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

143 MAIN STREET

Between Fourth and Fifth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

TUCK, DAVIS & CO.

AND GENERAL

GROCERS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

322 MAIN STREET,

Between Eighth and Ninth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

R. W. Tuck,
J. G. Davis,
A. P. Tuck.

Hats and Caps.

ESTABLISHED 1835.
ALEX. CRAIG. H. P. TRUMAN. T. M. SWANN.

CRAIG, TRUMAN & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS,

Straw Goods,

AND

LADIES' FURS.

218 Main Street,
2d door East of Louisville Hotel,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

We keep constantly on hand a full assortment
of mens' and boys' black and colored staple

WOOL HATS.

Also all grades and styles
FUR AND BRUSH HATS,
MENS' AND BOYS' CLOTH CAPS,
MENS' AND BOYS' PANAMA, STRAW AND
PALM LEAF HATS, ALL GRADES,
LADIES' STRAW AND FELT HATS, ALL
GRADES,
LADIES' FANCY FURS, ALL GRADES.

We pledge ourselves to keep as good stocks,
and sell as low as any firm East or West. We
solicit an examination of our Stock.
Particular attention paid to filling orders.
Jan. 29-1y

Wm. F. Osborn,

72 Main St., between Second and Third,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

HATS and CAPS'

Men's Furnishing Goods,

AND

LADIES' FURS.

I HAVE A SPECIAL DEPART-
ment fitted up expressly for the display of Furs. My
stock is very large, embracing the finest Skunk, Fitch,
Squirrel, Marten, and all the medium grades. Also,
Ladies' Fur Trimmed Hoods,
Carriage and Lap Robes.

ALL AT THE

LOWEST MARKET PRICES, AT WHOLE-
SALE OR RETAIL.

WM. F. OSBORN,

72 Main Street, between Second & Third.

Hats and Caps.

HATS & CAPS,

AND

LADIES' FURS,

The Largest Stock

IN THE CITY!

FOR SALE

CHEAP FOR CASH,

By the Dozen or Case, at

Prather & Smith's,

160 MAIN STREET,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dec. 16 y

H. HIRSCH.

M. FLEXNER.

HIRSCH & FLEXNER,

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

HATS, CAPS

AND

STRAW GOODS,

New No. 169

(OLD NO. 502.)

Northwest Corner 5th & Main Streets, up Stairs,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dec. 9-1y.

J. W. BEETER.

T. C. CHAUDOIN.

BEETER & CHAUDOIN

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS

AND

LADIES' FURS.

CALL ATTENTION OF MER-
chants generally to their large stock of

Mens' Fur and Cassimere Hats,
Mens' Wool Hats,
Boys' " " " "
Mens' Cloth, Velvet and Cassimere Caps,
Mens' Fur Caps,
Boys' Cloth, Cassimere and Velvet Caps,
Ladies' and Misses Trimmed Hats,
And a good assortment of

LADIES' FURS!

We buy our goods direct from the Manufacturers
and believe we can sell you all the goods in our line as
cheap as you can buy them in any market in this coun-
try. Call and see us when you come to Louisville, and
we will satisfy you that you can make money by buying
your goods of

BEETER & CHAUDOIN,
198 Main St., bet. Fifth & Sixth, South side,
LOUISVILLE, KY. (OLD NO. 327.)

HATS & CAPS!

Superior Inducements Offered!

THOMPSON & EDELEN

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS

AND

STRAW GOODS,

189 WEST MAIN STREET,

(Between Fifth and Sixth.)

Are this day, (Dec. 1st), receiving and opening one of
the largest and best selected stocks of

Ladies',
Gents',
Boys' and
Childrens'

HATS AND CAPS

Ever brought to this market. Purchasing for cash, di-
rectly from the manufacturers, we are prepared to defy
competition.

Buyers are respectfully invited to call and examine
our stock.

Orders promptly filled and shipped, and instruc-
tions strictly followed.

Remember for the number,
189 West Main Street.
THOMPSON & EDELEN.
Dec. 2-1y.

Paper.

FALLS CITY PAPER MILLS,

Nos. 13, 15 and 17 Washington St., above First,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

MOORE, BREMAKER & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Plate, Collar, Fine Book,
Music and News Paper.

Highest cash price paid for Rags, Rope, Cotton Waste,
Old Books, Pamphlets, Newspapers, &c., &c.
P. S.—Address all communications to Falls City Paper
Mills.

New Wholesale

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

290 MAIN STREET,
South side, between Seventh and Eighth

LOUISVILLE, KY.

William Crome,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

PAPER

OF ALL KINDS.

BONNET BOARDS

Binder's Boards, Card Boards,
ENVELOPES,
Printing Inks, &c.

HAVING HAD NEARLY TWENTY

years experience in this branch of business, I
confidently can make it to the interest of all
buying Paper to examine my stock before making
purchases.

Orders by mail or otherwise shall receive
attention.

Highest market price in Cash paid
for Rags, Hemp and Grass Rope, &c.

GUNPOWDER

WILLIAM CROME

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
ORIENTAL AND
GUNPOWDER

No. 290 MAIN STREET,
Bet. Seventh and Eighth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Oil and Mining.

LEASES AND INTERESTS

IN THE
GERMANIA OIL COMPANY,
Barren County, Ky.

Rare Inducements!

THIS COMPANY, WHICH WAS organized in February last, with a Capital of \$300,000, working Capital, \$125,000, divided into 15,000 shares, at \$20 per share, with 1200 acres of land, now offers to release a portion of their choice territory to companies who are willing to operate. The Germania has already received propositions from parties in the East, who desire active operations next Spring; but no definite agreement having yet been made, all who are interested in the progress of their wells, with every indication thus far of still richer veins of oil, are invited to examine their claims to as fine territory as can be found in other oil lands throughout the State.

NEW OIL COMPANY.

THE CUMBERLAND RIVER OIL, COAL MINING, AND IRON MANUFACTURING COMPANY was perfected on the 9th Dec., at the office of G. A. & J. Caldwell (where the business of the company in the city of Louisville will be transacted), by the election of James Trabue, President, and Junius Caldwell, Secretary.

The Company has no stock for sale, but calls the attention of companies wishing to develop oil property to its lands, to whom the most liberal terms will be given.

The lands on which the Company hold leases are situated in the counties of Cumberland, Clinton, Russell, Wayne and Adair, and include most of the River Bottoms, Ravines, and Gorges adjacent thereto, presenting favorable boring territory for a distance of forty miles above the mouth of Crooked Creek, together with lands on Willis, Turkey, Crow, Terrest, Salt Lick, Rock Lick, Guisey, Big Indian, Otter, Beaver, Difficult, Falls, Fannys, Ill Will, and Smith's Creeks, Obry and Wolf Rivers, on the south side of Cumberland, and on Crocus, Sulphur Lick, Miller's, Little Indian, Big Chity and the Creeks, on the North side, and on Pine Creek and its branches in Adair county.

The Company has leases on more than half of the Grider Bottom, adjoining the the Crocus Petroleum Company, and within one-fourth of a mile of the Well Head Farm.

Showing the locality of these lands is a map of the Secretary of the Company, JAMES B. FIELD, of Columbia, and HENRY, at Crocusboro, both Directors of the company, will afford every facility in their power to parties visiting the Oil Regions to the lands of the Company.

Whittier and Ainsworth
HORSE POWER
Sewing Machines

Boring Artesian Wells

OIL, SALT, or WATER.

MACHINE IS NOT A NEW

invented invention, like many of the present

day, but is a simple, and thoroughly tested by

eight years in boring artesian wells, through

solid rock and blue rock for water. It has proved

superior to all other machinery

in use, and challenges the world to produce an effort

to the same work as fast as it can be done.

It is simple, and combines strength and durability

in its construction, and makes greater economy

than has ever been attained by any other

in use. It is made with one horse,

and two men, who with ordinary mechanical

skill, can run it, and it is not necessary to

have a large independent drop, and make

sixty links per minute, depending upon the

size of the well. The attachment for boring tools

is simple, and can be changed in one hour's time,

and on an ordinary two horse wagon and

team, and every thing complete,

shop. For further particulars, call or

write to J. H. WHITTIER & CO.,

and sole manufacturers, Porten st., Ohio

or E. D. MORGAN, Glasgow, Ky.

Mr. Morgan is engaged in leasing and re-erecting

oil and mineral territory, taking orders

and contracting for boring oil wells, and

also taking Pumps and Tanks at short notice,

at reasonable prices. [Dec. 18-19]

PETTUS

PROLEUM AND MINING

COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK \$500,000,

PAID UP \$100,000

RESERVE STOCK TAKEN, \$9,800 00

CASH PAID IN, \$9,971 14

EXPENDITURES:

Cost of Machinery, \$3,500 39

Transportation, 300 15

Fuel and Boring, 1,302 21

Incidentals, 145 70

Charter, Leases, Stamps, 185 00

Stationery, &c., 50 00

Cash in hand, 127 09

\$5,971 14

Value of Machinery on hand, \$3,500.

Territory by lease, 8000 acres, well selected

upon Fishing Creek, Pittman, Flat Lick, Buck

Clothing.

CHAS. C. JONES.

FRED. H. TAPP.

JONES & TAPP,

WHOLESALE

CLOTHIERS,

NO. 200,

MAIN STREET,

Louisville, Ky.

SCOTT, DAVIDSON

& CO.,

Manufacturers

AND JOBBERS

OF

FINE

CLOTHING

AND

FURNISHING GOODS,

Corner Sixth & Main sts.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Manufactory 517 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

Dec. 9-14.

Miscellaneous.

Louisville Preparations!

FOR CHILLS AND FEVER!

USE THE BEST.

Hurley's Ague Tonic

Never Fails—Always to be Depended

Upon—Nothing More Reliable

than Hurley's Tonic.

Will cure Ague and Fever, Chills and Fever, Intermittent

Fever, Pains, Aches, Every person who has tried

Hurley's Tonic speaks in the highest terms of it. As a

curative agent it is unsurpassed, and more certain than

quinine. See local papers for testimonials. HURLEY'S TONIC.

Everybody should use

Hurley's Ague Tonic.

Send your orders to

HURLEY, RUDDLE & CO.,

Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

Hurley's Stomach Bitters.

For Debility, Loss of Appetite, Weakness, Indigestion

or Dyspepsia, want of action of the Liver, Disordered

Stomach, there are no bitters that can compare with

these in removing these distressing complaints. For sale

or can be had at any Drug Store in the United States, or

from the proprietors, Louisville, Ky., corner Seventh and

Green streets, to whom all orders should be addressed.

Hurley's Sarsaparilla.

The great Blood Purifier, as a Spring and Summer Medicine,

stands unrivalled, removes all impurities from the

blood, and gives health and strength to the system.

HURLEY, RUDDLE & CO., Proprietors.

Hurley's Popular Worm Candy.

As this is really a Specific for Worms, and the best and

most palatable form to give to children, it is not surprising

that it is so fast taking the place of all other preparations

for worms—it being tasteless, as any child will take it.

Oriental Pearl Drops.

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